

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

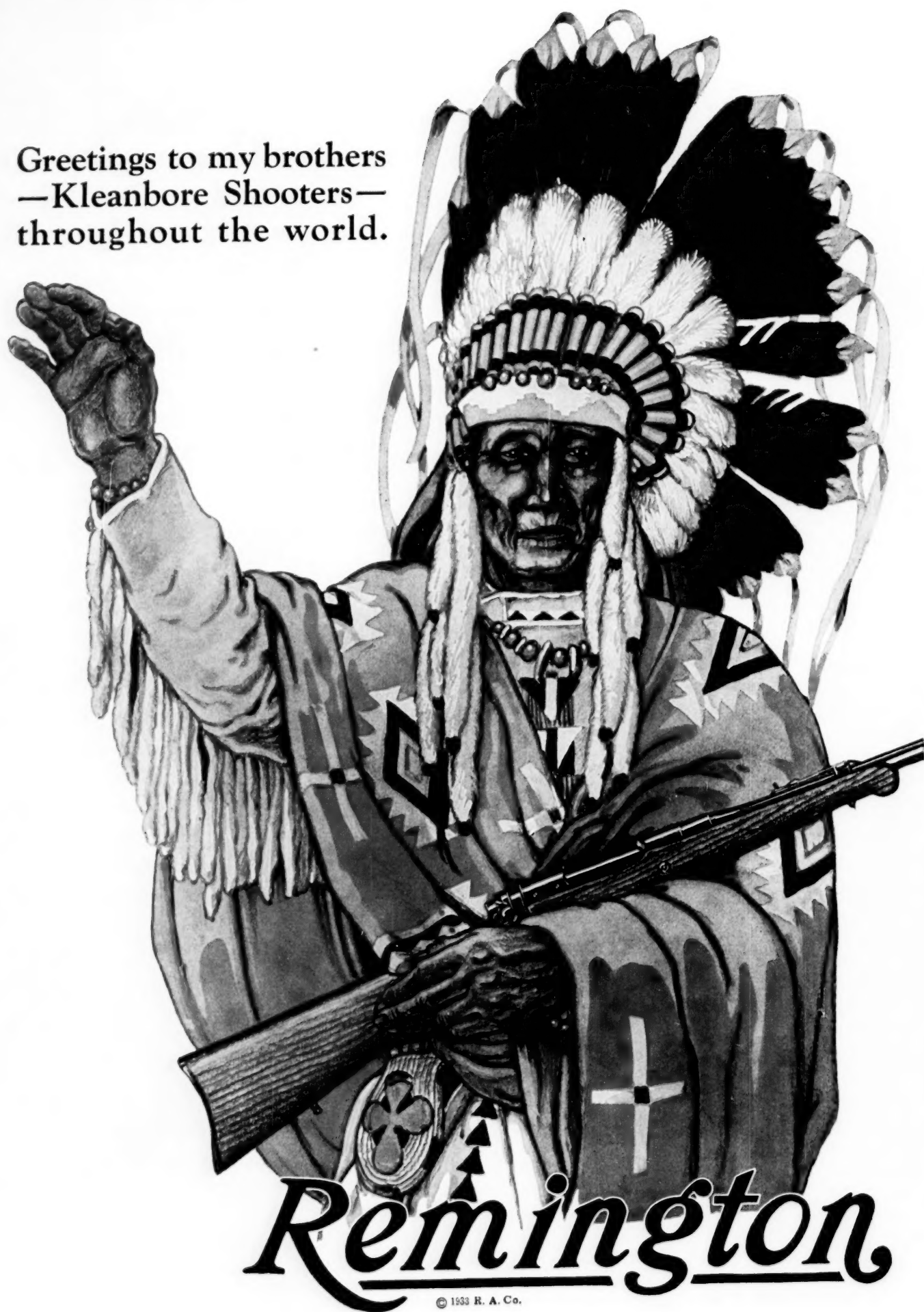


Published Quarterly
by the
MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION

VOL. XVII. NO. 4

FEBRUARY, 1933

Greetings to my brothers
—Kleanbore Shooters—
throughout the world.



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Lt. O'Bannon scales the sallyport of Derne, 1805.



**"It is
essential
that the men
be well-built,
vigorous and hardy"**

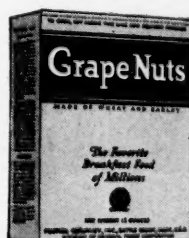
WE find in early recruiting orders, dated in 1798, a request that no man be accepted under five feet, six inches in height. In passing on this request to a Marine Captain then recruiting in Philadelphia, the Captain was told that the limit in height might be disregarded, but that the men must be "well-built, vigorous and hardy."

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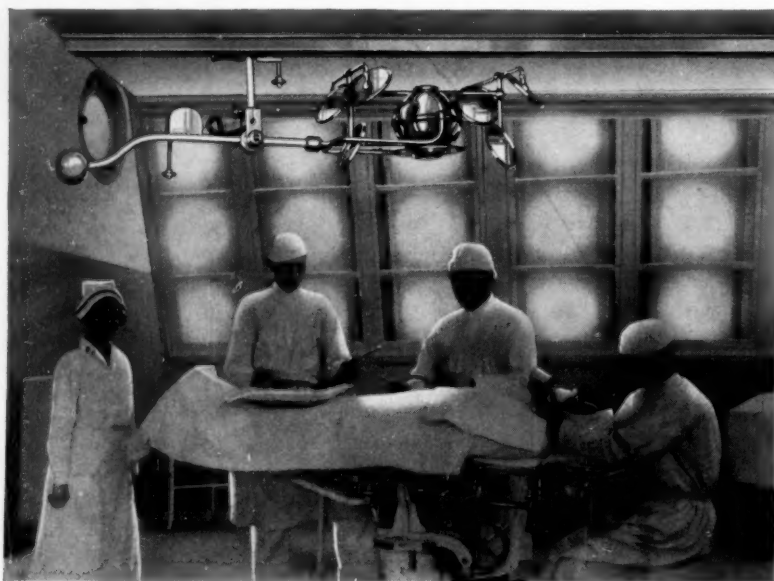
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The Marine Corps Association

ORGANIZED APRIL 25, 1913, AT GUANTANAMO, CUBA

OFFICERS

MAJOR GENERAL BEN H. FULLER, President
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS, Vice-President
BRIGADIER GENERAL DION WILLIAMS, Editor
FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES S. MONAHAN, Secretary-Treasurer

OBJECT OF ASSOCIATION—"The Association is formed to disseminate knowledge of the military art and science among its members; to provide for the improvement of their professional attainments; to foster the spirit and preserve the traditions of the United States Marine Corps; and to increase the efficiency of its members."—Section 2, Article 1, of the Constitution.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP—Active membership open to officers of the United States Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve and to former officers of honorable service with annual dues of \$3.00. Associate membership, with annual dues of \$2.00, open to officers of the Army, Navy and Organized Militia and to those in civil life who are interested in the aims of the Association. Honorary members shall be elected by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

Associate membership, with annual dues of \$2.00, including yearly subscription to THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, open to enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

CONTRIBUTIONS—The GAZETTE desires articles on any subject of interest to the Marine Corps. Articles accepted will be paid for at the GAZETTE'S authorized rates. Non-members of the Association as well as members may submit articles. In accepting articles for publication, the GAZETTE reserves the right to revise or rearrange articles where necessary.

All communications for the Marine Corps Association and THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Marine Corps Association, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, and checks made payable to the same.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. XVII

FEBRUARY, 1933

No. 4

CONTENTS

Franklin Delano Roosevelt.....	5
The Presidents and the Marines.....	7
The Marines Return From Nicaragua.....	23
A Naval Expedition Involving the Landing of a Marine Expeditionary Force.....	28
<i>By Colonel E. B. Miller, U.S.M.C.</i>	
The Second Nicaraguan Campaign.....	36
<i>By Major John A. Gray, U.S.M.C.</i>	
The Quartermaster's Department.....	42
<i>By Lieutenant Colonel Bennet Puryear, Jr., U.S.M.C.</i>	
"War In Nicaragua".....	45
<i>A Review by Captain Charles T. Brooks, U.S.M.C.</i>	
"All Quiet Along the Chagres".....	49
The Civic Obligation of a Military Organization.....	50
<i>By Lieutenant Commander Don S. Knowlton</i>	
The Annual Bombing and Gunnery Matches.....	52
<i>By Captain H. D. Campbell, U.S.M.C.</i>	
Contact Clubs—A Suggestion for Reserve Officers.....	56
<i>By Captain Frank Wallen, F.M.C.R.</i>	
Publicity and Propaganda.....	58
<i>By Major Harry Schmidt, U.S.M.C.</i>	
Life in the First Marines.....	60
<i>By Fletcher Pratt</i>	
Marine Corps Athletics.....	62
<i>By Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Sturdevant, U.S.M.C.</i>	
An Air-Minded Corps.....	64
<i>By Major Edwin North McClellan, U.S.M.C.</i>	
The Sword in the Royal Marines.....	65
<i>By General H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., R.M. (ret.)</i>	
Notes and Comments:	
Decorations.....	67
The Marine Corps Reserve.....	68
Officers and Enlisted Men of the M. C. Reserve who are Members of the Marine Corps Association.....	70

Attention is Invited to the Notice on page 71.

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Underwood & Underwood

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Vol. XVII

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FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

On March 4, 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt will take the oath of office as President of the United States, to which high office he has been designated by the overwhelming voice of the people of that great country. By virtue of his office as President he will also become the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the nation and in this office will have in his keeping the destinies of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps for the next four years or longer. Hence it behooves us to consider what manner of man he is.

Descending from a Dutch line of ancestry, his first American ancestor being Claes Martinez Roosevelt who came from Holland to New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1654, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born January 30, 1882, in the fine manor house of the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park, New York, which is still his home. Here he spent much of his boyhood in the midst of the activities of a large country estate on the banks of the Hudson River, with summer vacations at his father's country place at Campobello, N. B., opposite Eastport, Maine, and frequent trips to Europe. At the age of fourteen he went to Groton and from there to Harvard University whence he graduated with honors in the class of 1904, and attended Columbia University Law School until 1907, when he began the practice of law in New York City.

March 17, 1905, he married Miss Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his cousin and the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt, who left a St. Patrick's Day parade in New York to attend the wedding and give the bride away, and they have one daughter (Mrs. Dall) and four sons, James, Franklin D., Jr., John and Elliott.

In 1910 he was elected from Dutchess County, N. Y., to the New York State Senate, from which office he resigned to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson, March 4, 1913. From this office he resigned to become nominee for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1920.

On July 9, 1918, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt sailed from New York aboard the U. S. S. *Dyer*, one of the newest wartime destroyers, to inspect the naval establishments of the United States afloat and ashore in European waters. On August 8, 1918, he visited the Second Division of the A. E. F. at Nancy and spent two days and a night as the guest of Major General John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., who commanded that famous division including the Fourth Brigade of Marines.

Secretary Roosevelt took great interest in the Marines, whom he looked upon as entitled to his especial care, and

found them afloat and ashore wherever he visited the stations in Europe. He has recounted a story which should be of interest to all Marines. In one of the French war hospitals which Mr. Roosevelt visited he found a bright American youth under treatment for very serious wounds received while performing a gallant act of duty. Taking the hand of the wounded man Mr. Roosevelt said "You are an American soldier are you not?" and the boy promptly replied, "No sir, I am a Marine," and the identification was complete.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt returned to the United States aboard the U. S. S. *Leviathan* after several months in Europe. With President Wilson and his party he again sailed for Europe aboard the U. S. S. *George Washington* in January, 1919, and again visited the Fourth Marine Brigade and the Second Division at Coblenz on the Rhine and was present when the American flag was hoisted by the Brigade over the old fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

In the spring of 1917, just prior to the entry of the United States into the World War Assistant Secretary Roosevelt accompanied by Major General Commandant George Barnett of the Marine Corps visited Haiti and Santo Domingo on a tour of inspection of the First and Second Brigades of Marines. Thus within a comparatively short time Mr. Roosevelt had an opportunity to see the Marines on active service in "bush warfare" in a West Indian island and in the thick of a major conflict on the "West Front" in France. From such intimate contact he formed his own opinion of the Marines and from his official statements this opinion was a high one of which we may well be proud.

In 1920 Franklin D. Roosevelt was the nominee of the Democratic party for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Governor James M. Cox of Ohio. This ticket was defeated by the Republican party with Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge as the nominees, and Mr. Roosevelt returned to the practice of law and his private business in New York.

While at his summer home, at Campobello Island, New Brunswick, in August, 1921, he suffered a sudden attack of infantile paralysis which left him seriously crippled, but a year later he was back at work in his office on crutches and as cheerful in disposition and keen in mind as ever. Continuing to improve physically he actively led the campaign which resulted in the nomination of Alfred E. Smith for President on the Democratic ticket in 1928. That same year Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York by a majority of 25,000 in the same

election that gave the state to Hoover for President by over 100,000. Two years later, in 1930, he carried New York for reelection as Governor by 725,000 majority, and his friends and admirers confidently predicted his nomination and election as President in 1932, a prediction which has been notably fulfilled.

On November 8, 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt was chosen as President of the United States for the term from March 4, 1933, to January 20, 1937, by the unprecedented electoral vote of 472 to 59 for his opponent and a popular majority of over six and a half million.

A man of great personal charm, genial manner, keen appreciation of humor, a high class sense of moral responsibility, and indomitable energy, he comes to the highest office in our country at a time when leadership of the highest order is sorely needed and the confidence of the people of the country in his ability to solve the difficulties which beset us is best shown by the size of the vote that was cast for him last November.

Mr. Roosevelt has always shown a keen and sympathetic interest in the Navy and the Marine Corps and his long service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy before,

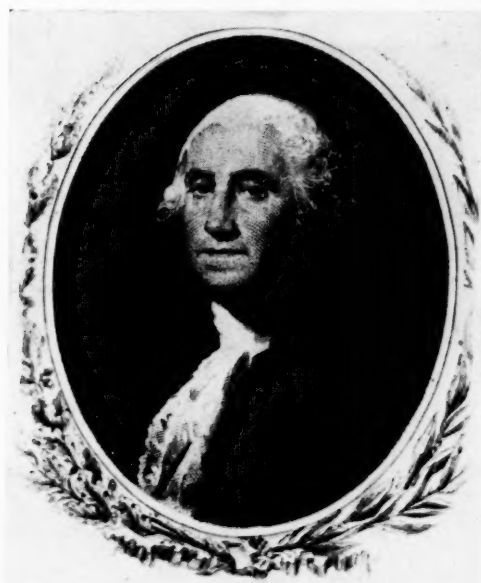
during and after the exacting times of the World War gave him ample opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the service and its needs. While he was in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy he told of his youthful ambition to go to the Naval Academy and devote his life to the naval service, an ambition which was thwarted by the decision of his father, and he became a lawyer and business man instead; but at the age of fifteen he was skillfully sailing his 21-foot knockabout off the rocky coast of Maine and later he piloted with equal skill a 40-foot sailing yacht in Atlantic waters.

Much has been said and written of his promise of a "New Deal." In his own words that promise is: "On the farms, in the large metropolitan areas, in the smaller cities and in the villages, millions of our citizens cherish the hope that their old standards of living and of thought have not gone forever. These millions can not and shall not hope in vain. I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people." We of the naval service indulge in the hope that the "New Deal" may give the United States a Navy and Marine Corps which we may serve with honor and satisfaction and to which all of our loyal citizens may look with patriotic pride.



Assistant Secretary Roosevelt visiting the Fourth Marine Brigade on the West Front in France, August, 1918. Brigadier General W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., Assistant Secretary F. D. Roosevelt, Major General John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., Commanding Second Division, A. E. F.

The Presidents and The Marines



GEORGE WASHINGTON

April 30, 1789-March 3, 1797

Born at Bridges Creek, Va., February 22, 1732

Died at Mount Vernon, Va., December 14, 1799

■ Cherished in the hearts of all true Americans as the "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the first President of the United States gained an enduring name as a statesman and diplomat in a long career of public service and won lasting fame as a soldier in the Colonial Wars and the War of the Revolution.

His military career began in 1753 when at the age of twenty-one he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of a regiment of Virginia Colonial troops for service in the French and Indian War. He was Chief of Staff under General Edward Braddock in 1755, and after the disastrous "Braddock Defeat," his gallantry and skill saved the defeated Virginia troops from capture. He was made commander of the forces of the Colony of Virginia in 1755 at the age of twenty-three, and for the next two years he defended the northwestern frontier of 350 miles with a force of about 1,000 effectives.

He was a delegate from Virginia at the first Continental Congress in 1774 and the second Continental Congress in 1775, and was unanimously selected by the latter body as "Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United Colonies," being commissioned as such on June 17, 1775.

Throughout the long years of the War of the Revolution, General Washington commanded the Armies with consummate skill and courage and when the War ended in success for the American Arms he submitted his resignation on December 23, 1783, to the Congress, then in session at Annapolis, Md., and retired to his home at Mount Vernon, a retirement which he reluctantly left at the unanimous call of his country to lead it as its first President for eight trying years.

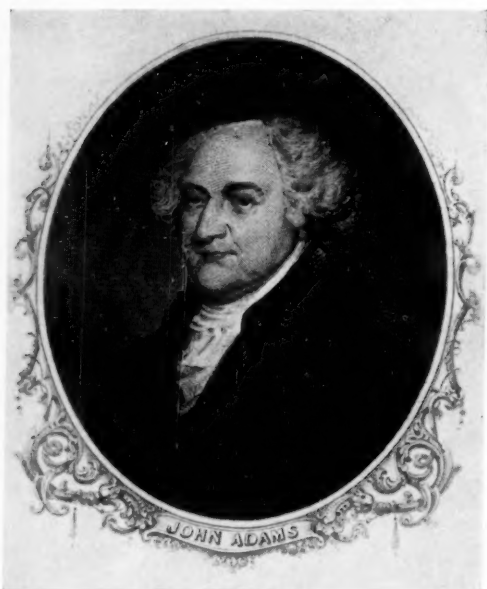
The Marine Corps, founded by the Continental Congress, November 10, 1775, served with marked distinction during the War of the Revolution, ashore under General Washington and afloat under John Paul Jones and other intrepid sea captains. After the Declaration of Peace, September, 1783, the armed forces of the newly created United States of America were disbanded and the Marine Corps, with the Army and the Navy, ceased to exist, except in the record of its glorious deeds.

■ Early in the administration of John Adams, the Department of the Navy was created by Act of Congress, April 30, 1798, and on July 11, 1798, the same Congress enacted a law establishing a Marine Corps, to consist of 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drummers and fifers, and 720 privates, for service under the Navy Department, afloat and ashore. The pay table was as follows: Major, \$50.00 per month and 4 rations per day; captain, \$40.00 per month and 3 rations per day; first lieutenant, \$30.00 per month and 3 rations per day; second lieutenant, \$25.00 per month and 2 rations per day; sergeant, \$7.00 per month and 1 ration (in kind); corporal, \$6.00 per month and 1 ration (in kind); drummer and fifer, \$5.00 per month and 1 ration (in kind), and private, \$4.00 per month and 1 ration (in kind).

Major William Burrows was the first commander of the corps with the designation of Major Commandant and he served in that capacity until 1801.

THE NAVAL WAR WITH FRANCE

The War with France which began early in 1799 and ended by treaty of peace in February, 1801, was entirely



JOHN ADAMS

March 4, 1797-March 3, 1801

Born at Quincy, Mass., October 30, 1735

Died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826

a naval affair. The Marines took part in the following engagements: February 9, 1799, U. S. S. *Constellation* captured the French Frigate *Insurgente* after a close engagement lasting over an hour; February 1, 1800, U. S. S. *Constellation* and the French Frigate *La Vengeance* in action for several hours.

April 22, 1800, the grade of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant was created.

May 11, 1800, sailors and Marines under Captain Daniel Carmack, from Commodore Talbot's West Indian Squadron, aboard the sloop *Sally* entered the harbor of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, and captured the Privateer *Sandwich*.

July 31, 1800, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Ward Burrows, with the Headquarters Battalion of Marines and Marine Band, arrived at Washington, D. C., from Philadelphia, and encamped on the site now occupied by the Naval Hospital.

January 1, 1801, the U. S. Marine Band played at the White House during the New Year's Day reception of President John Adams, this being its first appearance as the "President's Band."

■ June, 1801, President Jefferson authorized the purchase of a tract of land at Washington, D. C., for the erection of a Marine Barracks, the land purchased being the site of the present Marine Barracks on Eighth Street, S. E.

THE WAR WITH TRIPOLI

War between the United States and Tripoli was proclaimed May 14, 1801. On August 1, 1801, U. S. S. *Enterprise* engaged the enemy ship *Tripoli* in the Mediterranean and after an action of three hours the *Tripoli* surrendered. Lieutenant E. S. Lane commanded the Marine Guard of the *Enterprise*.

October 31, 1803, U. S. S. *Philadelphia* while chasing an enemy vessel grounded on a reef off the harbor of Tripoli, and under threat of a much superior force,

Captain Bainbridge surrendered and with his officers and crew was imprisoned by the Pacha, and the *Philadelphia* was floated, repaired and put under the Tripolitan colors in the harbor of Tripoli under the guns of the Castle.

February 16, 1804, Captain Stephen Decatur and a small selected command of sailors and Marines in the ketch *Intrepid*, entered the harbor of Tripoli in the face of a large enemy force in ships and forts, boarded the *Philadelphia* and burned her.

March 7, 1804, Franklin Wharton was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

August 3, 1804, the U. S. Mediterranean Squadron, U. S. S. *Constitution*, Flag, with *John Adams*, *Siren*, *Argus*, *Scourge*, *Vixen*, *Nautilus*, *Enterprise*, two bomb vessels, and six gunboats, manned by one thousand seamen and Marines under Commodore Preble, bombarded the shore defense of Tripoli and attacked the Tripolitan naval ships in the harbor. After this Tripoli was blockaded by ships of the U. S. Squadron until the treaty of peace, June 3, 1805, ended the war with the "Barbary Pirates."

In the spring of 1805 an expedition headed by Captain Eaton, U. S. Consul at Tunis, consisting of a detachment of Marines under Lieutenant Presley N. O'Banon, a party of sailors under Midshipman George Mann, and a force of native tribesmen, left Alexandria, Egypt, and marched across the desert to attack the fortress of Deruc. The force arrived before the fort on April 26 and demanded its surrender which was refused. Supported by gunfire from the U. S. naval vessels *Hornet*, *Nautilus* and *Argus*, the attackers led by O'Banon and Mann stormed the fort, hauled down the Tripolitan flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The engagement is important in history since it marks the "first time in the history of our country that its flag was hoisted over a fortress of the Old World.

■ In 1809 the Marine Corps was increased by 600 men, bringing its total strength to 1,300.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

March 4, 1801-March 3, 1809

Born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 13, 1743

Died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826

THE WAR OF 1812

1812

February 24: *U. S. S. Hornet* engaged and sank *H. M. S. Peacock*, Lieutenant Brownloe commanded the Marines of the *Hornet*.

June 18: Congress declared war with Great Britain.

August 19: *U. S. S. Constitution* engaged and captured *H. M. S. Guerriere*, Lieutenant William Bush of the *Constitution's* Marines being killed.

October 18: *U. S. S. Wasp* engaged and captured *H. M. S. Frolic*, two Marine casualties.

December 26: *U. S. S. Constitution* engaged and captured *H. M. S. Java*. Captain Archibald Henderson commanded the Marines of the *Constitution*.

1813

May 27: Marines formed part of the American force which took Fort George from the British.

May 29: Marines engaged the enemy at Sackett's Harbor.

June 1: Engagement between *U. S. S. Chesapeake* and *H. M. S. Shannon* in which First Lieutenant James Broom, U.S.M.C., was killed.

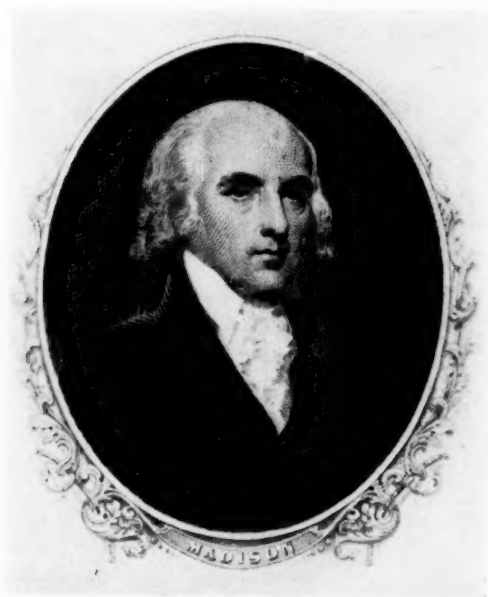
June 22: Sailors and Marines defend Crancy Island against British attack.

September 10: At the naval battle of Lake Erie, "Perry's Victory," Marines helped to man the guns of the seven American ships.

1814

January 15: In the engagement between *U. S. S. President* and *H. M. S. Majestic*, *Endymion*, *Pomona* and *Teucos*, which resulted in the surrender of the *President*, Lieutenant Levi Twiggs commanded the Marine Guard of *President*.

August 24: A force of sailors and Marines under Commodore Barney took part with army troops in the Battle of Bladensburg preceding the capture of Washington by the British.

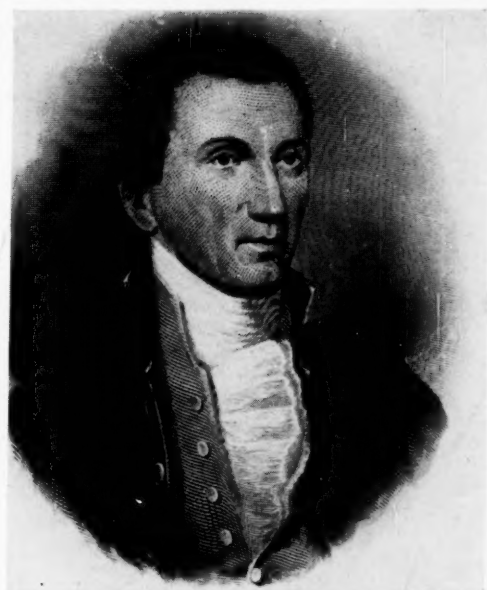


JAMES MADISON

March 4, 1809-March 3, 1817

Born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751

Died at Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836



JAMES MONROE

March 4, 1817-March 3, 1825

Born at Monroe's Creek, Va., April 28, 1758

Died at New York City, July 4, 1831

December 24: War of 1812 ended by Treaty of Ghent.
December: Marines assist in defense of New Orleans under General Andrew Jackson.

1815

January 8: Marines take part in the Battle of New Orleans.

February 20: *U. S. S. Constitution* engaged and captured *H. M. S. Cyam* and *Levant*; Marines of *Constitution* commanded by Captain Archibald Henderson.

March 3, 1817: Marine Corps' strength reduced by "Peace Establishment Act" to 50 officers and 865 enlisted men.

■ March 3, 1819: Major Anthony Gale appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

October 17, 1820: Major Archibald Henderson appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

November 8, 1822: Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. Alligator* attacked and captured pirates at Matanzas, Cuba.

April 8, 1823: Marines from *U. S. S. Gallinipper* captured *Privateer Pilot* at Escondido, Cuba.

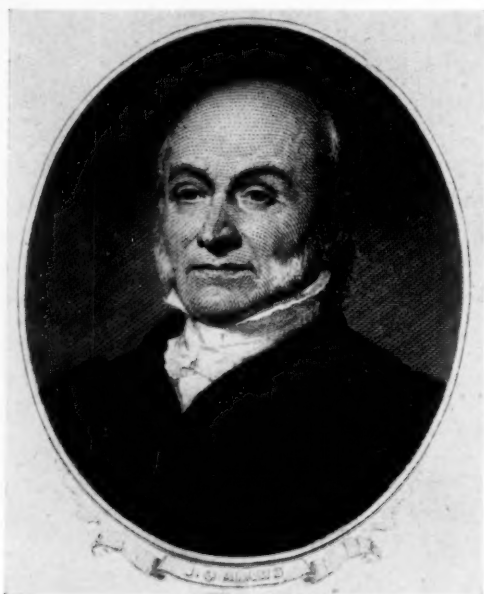
July 23, 1823: Marines from *U. S. S. Greyhound* landed at Cape Cruz, Cuba, and defeated pirates.

1825-1829

■ The period of this administration was devoid of important naval or military operations. The Marines attached to the ships of Commodore Porter's Squadron engaged in minor operations against pirates in Caribbean waters, but otherwise the small Navy and Marine Corps of that period saw only peacetime service.

■ February 6, 1832: Sailors and Marines of *U. S. S. Potomac* landed at Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, for a punitive attack on Malay pirates.

In 1836-37 Marines from Washington and the different East Coast Navy yards under Colonel Commandant

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**

March 4, 1825-March 3, 1829

Born at Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767

Died at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848

Archibald Henderson went to Georgia and Florida to join U. S. Army forces engaged in suppressing the Creek Indian uprising. The Marine regiment was engaged with the Indians at Great Cypress Swamp, January 27, 1836, at Hatchu-Lustu, January 22, 1837, and at Lake Ahpoka January 23, 1837.

■ June, 1837: Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson and the Marines under his command returned from Florida to their regular stations. The "Mosquito Fleet" of the Navy continued operations in the Florida Swamps until 1841, in which Marine detachments participated.

**ANDREW JACKSON**

March 4, 1829-March 3, 1837

Born at Warsaw, N. C., March 15, 1767

Died at "The Hermitage," Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845

January 1, 1838: Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. Columbia* and *John Adams* landed and captured Mukkee, Sumatra, in operations against piratical waters.

■ During the short administration of President William H. Harrison no event in Marine Corps history was recorded.

■ In the summer of 1841 Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. Porpoise*, *Vincennes* and *Peacock* landed at various points on the northwest coast of North America and had minor engagements with hostile Indians.

March 4, 1843: Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson was commissioned Brevet Brigadier General.

WAR WITH MEXICO

■ The strength of the Marine Corps was increased to 70 officers and 2,200 enlisted men for service in this war, and the Marines were engaged with the Navy afloat and ashore and with the Army ashore; notably with Commodore Stockton's squadron in the occupation of California, and with General Scott's Army of Occupation

**MARTIN VAN BUREN**

March 4, 1837-March 3, 1841

Born at Kniderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782

Died at Kniderhook, N. Y., July 24, 1862

which landed at Vera Cruz, fought its way over the mountains and captured Mexico City.

The leading engagements of the Mexican War in which Marines participated were as follows:

1846

January 2: Action between rebel Californians and Marines under Captain Ward Marston at Santa Clara Mission.

May 8: Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. Raritan* and *Potomac* landed at Brazos to protect supply depot at Point Isabel.

May 18: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Cumberland* and *Potomac* establish post at Barita on the Rio Grande.

July 7: Marines from Commodore Stockton's squadron landed at Monterey, California, under Captain Marston, and formally hoisted the U. S. Flag with a salute of twenty-one guns from the Flagship.

July 9: Marines from Stockton's ships landed at Yerba Buena at the entrance to San Francisco Bay and hoisted the flag.

July 20: Marines from the squadron landed and established a garrison at Santa Barbara, California.

August 6: Marines from the squadron landed at San Pedro, California, where they joined the Volunteers under Major John C. Fremont and took possession of Los Angeles. Here Commodore Stockton established a provisional government for California with Major Fremont as Governor and Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie of the Marines as commandant of the troops.

October 16: The Marines from Commodore Sloat's squadron took part in an expedition up the Tabasco River.

November 14: Marines took part in the capture of Tampico.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

March 4, 1841-April 4, 1841

Born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773

Died in the White House, Washington, April 4, 1841

December 29: Marines under Captain Marston engaged rebel Californians near San Francisco.

1847

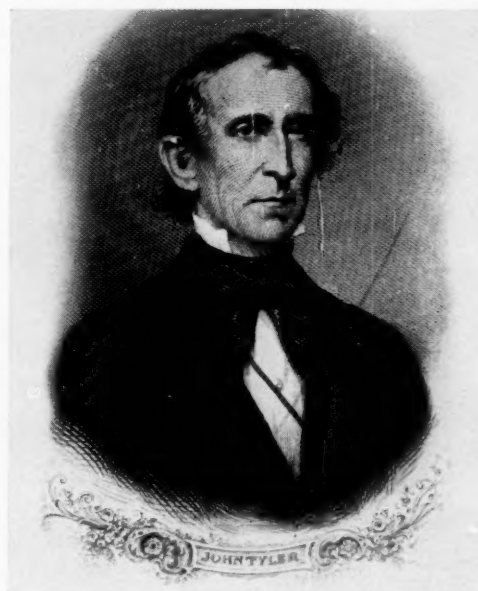
January 8: Marines and sailors defeated Mexican troops at Rio San Gabriel.

March 9: A Battalion of Marines from the squadron under Commodore Conner landed at Vera Cruz and joined the Army of Occupation under General Scott.

April 18: Marines and sailors take the port of Tuxpam, landing from the ships of the squadron under command of Commodore Matthew C. Perry.

June: A Battalion of Marines under Lieutenant Colonel Watson sailed from New York to join the Army under General Scott at Vera Cruz, arriving there August 6.

August-September: Marine Battalion took part in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Molina del Rey.



JOHN TYLER

April 6, 1841-March 3, 1845

Born at Greenway, Va., March 29, 1790

Died at Richmond, Va., January 18, 1862

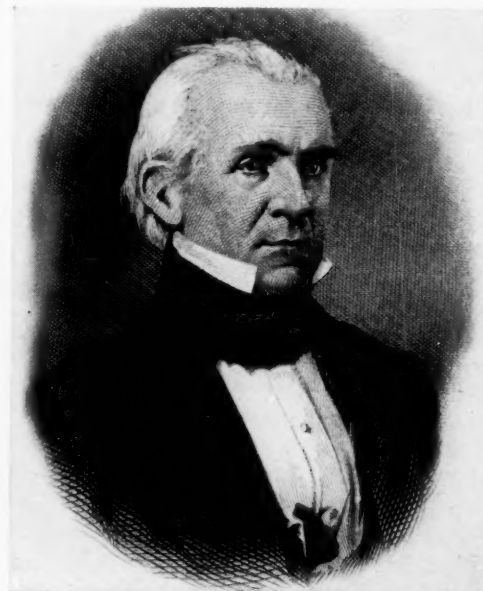
September 13: Marine Battalion headed the assault on the fortress of Chapultepec, took it and opened the road for the whole force to enter Mexico City.

November 11: Marines from the ships of Commodore Shubricks's squadron took Mazatlan.

November 19: Marines under Lieutenant Charles Heywood defeat Mexicans at San Jose, California.

1848

January 30: Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. Dale* carried out a successful landing expedition against Coohori.

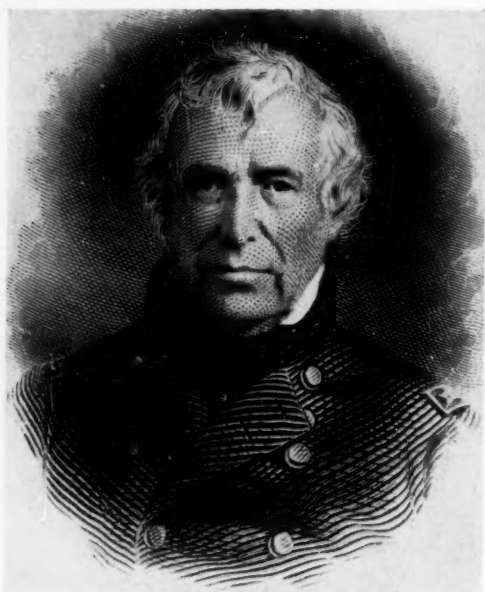


JAMES K. POLK

March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849

Born at Mecklenburg, N. C., November 2, 1795

Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1850

**ZACHARY TAYLOR**

March 5, 1849-July 9, 1850

Born in Orange County, Va., September 24, 1784

Died at the White House, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850

February 14: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Dale* landed at Guaymas and defeated the Mexicans at Bacochi Vampa.

February 15: Marines and sailors landed at San Jose and defeated the Mexicans.

March 1: A battalion of Marines under Major John Harris sailed from New York to cooperate with Perry's squadron at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and on arrival it garrisoned Alvarado.

March 15: Armistice declared between the forces of the United States and those of Mexico.

At the close of President Polk's administration the strength of the Marine Corps was 75 officers and 1,030 enlisted.

■ During the short administration of President Taylor the Marines engaged in no notable fights or expeditions, though they continued for a time on garrison duty at some of the Pacific Coast ports.

■ November 24, 1852: Commodore Matthew C. Perry, flying his broad pennant from the *U. S. S. Mississippi*, sailed through the Virginia Capes on the expedition which was to open the "Hermit Kingdom" of Japan to the trade of the world.

He arrived in China waters early in 1853 and took command of a squadron of nine ships, six of which carried Marine detachments.

President Fillmore ordered Commodore Perry to undertake the Japanese expedition but had finished his administration before Perry reached the waters of Japan.

■ July 14, 1853: Sailors and Marines from Commodore Perry's squadron landed at Uraga, Japan, and negotiations with Japan were carried on until March, 1854.

March 8, 1854: Commodore Perry escorted by the Marines and sailors of his squadron officially landed at Yokohama, Japan, to meet the Commissioners of Japan

and execute a treaty of amity and trade between the United States and Japan.

April 4, 1854: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Plymouth* landed at Shanghai, China, and joined a force of British sailors and marines in a successful attack upon Chinese forces who had captured an American merchant vessel.

July 12, 1854: Marines from *U. S. S. Cyane* landed at Goreytown, Nicaragua, to protect Americans.

July 13, 1854: *U. S. S. Cyane* shelled Goreytown, Nicaragua, to support the Marines.

August 4, 1855: American and British Marines and sailors destroyed pirate junks at Khulan, China.

January 26, 1856: Marines from *U. S. S. Decatur* landed at Seattle, Washington Territory, defeated hostile Indians and garrisoned the town.

April 21, 1856: Marines from *U. S. S. San Jacinto* landed and proceeded to Bangkok, capital of Siam, to protect American interests.

November 20-22, 1856: Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. San Jacinto* and *Levant* landed and captured the Barrier Forts near Canton, China.

■ June 1, 1857: Two companies of Marines at Washington, D. C., suppressed a rioting mob of "Know-Nothing" political agitators during a local election.

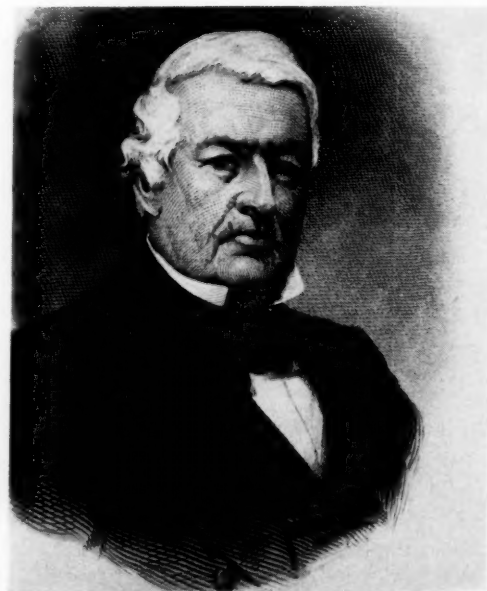
October 6, 1858: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Vandalia* landed at Maya, Fiji Islands, to avenge the murder of American citizens and routed a large force of natives in the ensuing fight.

December 6, 1858: Marines from U. S. ships landed at Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect Americans there.

January 6, 1859: Colonel John Harris appointed Colonel Commandant, vice Brigadier General Archibald Henderson, retired.

September 27, 1859: Marines landed at Panama for protection of American interests during an insurrection.

October 7, 1859: Marines from Washington, D. C.,

**MILLARD FILLMORE**

July 10, 1850-March 3, 1853

Born at Summerhill, N. Y., February 7, 1800

Died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874

under command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U. S. Army, captured John Brown and his raiders at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

1860

March 1: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Marion* landed at Kisenibo, Africa, to protect Americans.

September 27: Marines from *U. S. S. St. Mary's* landed at Panama to protect American interests during a local insurrection.

December 20: The State Legislature of South Carolina by unanimous vote enacted the "Ordinance of Secession" followed within six weeks by the secession of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas.

THE CIVIL WAR

1861

January 7, 1861: The steamer *Star of the West* carried 250 artillerymen and Marines from New York to Charleston, S. C., to reenforce Fort Sumpter but the enemy batteries on Morris Island prevented the landing.

At the close of President Buchanan's administration war between the North and the South was inevitable.

■ April 12: The Confederate battalion at Charleston, S. C., began bombardment of Fort Sumpter and continued until the garrison under Major Anderson was forced to surrender on April 15, and the Civil War was begun.

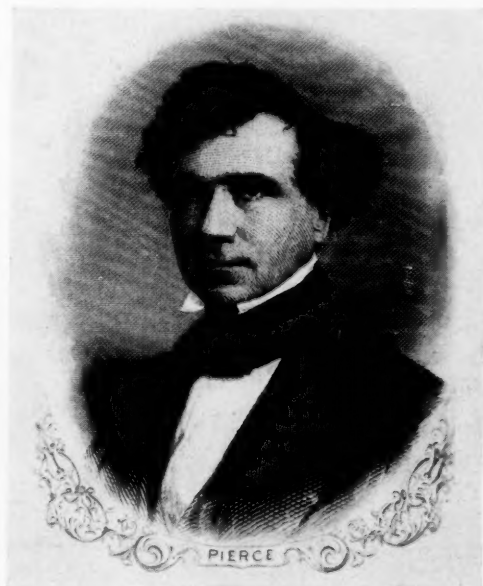
April 12: A company of Marines under Captain H. A. Adams took part in the naval relief of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, Fla.

July 16: A battalion of Marines took part in the first major battle of the Civil War at Bull Run, Va., the Marine casualties being 3 officers and 26 enlisted men.

August 29: Marines took part in the landing and attack ending in the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet.

September 14: Marines take part in naval attack to destroy the privateer *Judah* at Pensacola, Fla.

November 7: Marines participated in combined Navy and Army attack at Port Royal, S. C.



FRANKLIN PIERCE

March 4, 1853-March 3, 1857

Born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804

Died at Concord, N. H., October 8, 1869



JAMES BUCHANAN

March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861

Born at Foltz, Penn., April 23, 1791

Died at Lancaster, Penn., June 1, 1868

1862

February 7: Marines take part in combined Navy and Army attack and capture of Roanoke Island.

February 12: Marines occupied Edenton, N. C.

May 1: Admiral Farragut's fleet captured New Orleans.

June 28: Farragut's fleet passed the batteries at Vicksburg and opened the Mississippi to the Union forces.

July 17: Marines from *U. S. S. Potomac* took part in capture of three enemy vessels at Pascagoula, Miss.

December 7: The Pacific Mail *S. S. Ariel*, with a battalion of Marines aboard en route to San Francisco, Calif., via Panama, was captured by *C. S. S. Alabama*, Captain Raphael Semmes. These Marines were paroled and allowed to proceed on the *Ariel* which paid a large ransom. This battalion of Marines arrived later at San Francisco and formed the first garrison of Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

1863

March 13: Marines of *U. S. S. Hartford*, *Richmond*, and *Mississippi* take part in Admiral Farragut's attack on Port Hudson; followed by the attack on Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, March 19, and Warrenton, March 25.

August: A battalion of Marines under Major Jacob Zeilin landed at Morris Island, S. C., and engaged in operations against Charleston.

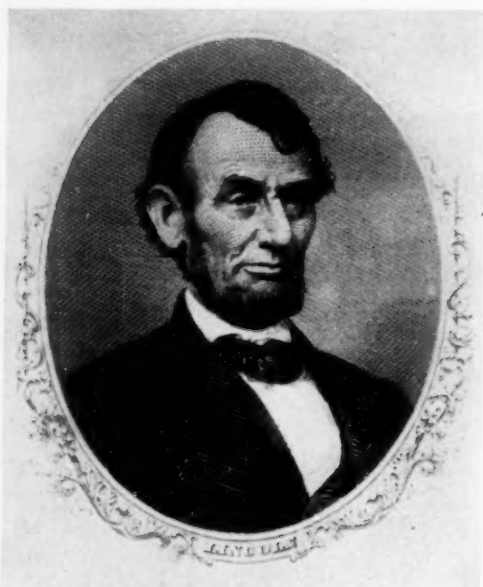
September: Major Zeilin's battalion and Marines from Commodore Dalgren's South Atlantic Squadron engaged in assault on Fort Sumpter which was repulsed with heavy loss.

December 28: Marines and sailors defeat enemy force at Stono, S. C.

1864

May 12: Colonel Commandant John Harris died at Marine Headquarters, Washington.

June 10: Major Jacob Zeilin was appointed Colonel Commandant.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

March 4, 1861-April 15, 1865

Born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809

Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865

June 19: *U. S. S. Kearsarge* engaged and sank *C. S. S. Alabama* off Cherbourg, France.

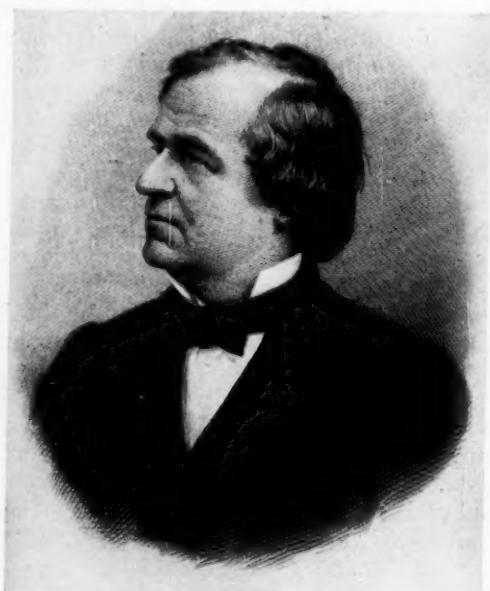
August 5: The *U. S. Fleet* under Admiral Farragut won the Battle of Mobile Bay. Captain Charles Heywood commanded the Marines of the *Flagship Hartford*.

August 9: Marines and sailors landed at Navy Cove.

August 23: Marines participated in capture of Fort Morgan at Mobile Bay.

November 30: Marines participated in Battle of Boyd's Neck.

December 23-24: A large fleet under Rear Admiral David D. Porter and an Army under Major General Benjamin Butler attacked Fort Fisher, near Wilmington.

**ANDREW JOHNSON**

April 15, 1865-March 3, 1869

Born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808

Died at Carter's Station, Tenn., July 31, 1875

N. C. Marines took part afloat and ashore. The attack failed.

1865

January 14-15: Second attack on Fort Fisher by fleet under Rear Admiral Porter and Army under General Terry captured the fort after an assault by soldiers, sailors and Marines.

April 9: General R. E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to General U. S. Grant at Appomattox, Va., and the Civil War soon ended.

April 14: President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Washington.

At the close of the Civil War the strength of the Marine Corps was 85 officers and 3,200 enlisted men.

1865

■ April 15: Marines guarded the conspirators in the Lincoln assassination at the Navy Yard, Washington.

December: Marines under Lieutenant L. P. French, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, apprehended and arrested Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, C. S. N., who had commanded the *C. S. S. Alabama*, and brought him from Mobile to Washington.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT**

March 4, 1869-March 3, 1877

Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822

Died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885

1866

July 4-11: Battalion of Marines from Navy Yard, Kittery, Me., render valuable assistance on the occasion of a great fire at Portland, Me.

1867

February: Marines suppress "Whisky Riot" at Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 2: Colonel Commandant Jacob Zeilin promoted to Brigadier General Commandant pursuant to Act of Congress.

May 1: American Minister to Japan protected by Marines landed from *U. S. S. Shenandoah* and *Wyoming*.

June 13: Marines from *U. S. S. Hartford* landed for punitive action against savages in Formosa who had

murdered the shipwrecked crew of the American ship *Rover*.

1868

February 4: Marines landed at Hiogo, Japan, to protect American interests.

February 7-19: Marines landed at Montevideo, Uruguay, to protect American interests.

July 13: Marines landed at Yokohama, Japan, to guard American Legation.

1869

■ July 16: Marines from Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., landed on Gardiner's Island from *Revenue Cutter Mahoning* and captured a Cuban filibustering expedition.

1870

March 28: Marines from Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., protect Revenue Officer in destroying illicit distilleries.

June 12: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Mohican* capture and destroy pirate vessel *Forward* at Boca Tea Copan, Mexico.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881

Born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822

Died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893

November 2-3: Marines from Navy Yard, Brooklyn, again suppress illicit distillery riots.

1871

January 12-13: Marines from Navy Yard, Brooklyn, protect U. S. Revenue Agents in destruction of illicit distilleries.

June 10: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Colorado*, *Alaska* and *Benicia* of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet landed and captured the Careau forts on the Salée River after a brisk fight.

1872

November 9-12: Marines from Navy Yard, Boston, render valuable aid to civil authorities in great Boston fire.

1873

May 7-12: Marines and sailors from U. S. ships



JAMES A. GARFIELD

March 4, 1881-September 19, 1881

Born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831

Died at Elberon, N. J., September 19, 1881

landed at Panama to protect Americans during a revolution.

September 24-October 8: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Pensacola* and *Benicia* landed at Panama to protect Americans during a revolution.

1874

February 13: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* landed at Honolulu to protect American interests during election of King.

June 6: By Act of Congress grade of Colonel Commandant replaced that of Brigadier General Commandant.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR

September 20, 1881-March 3, 1885

Born at Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830

Died at New York City, November 18, 1886

1876

November 1: Colonel Commandant Charles G. McCawley commissioned.

1877

■ July: Battalions of Marines from East Coast navy yards and ships participated with Army troops in guarding the railroads during severe labor strikes and riots.

1878

May 4: By Act of Congress strength of Marine Corps fixed at 84 officers and 2,600 enlisted men.

1882

■ June 10-18: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Lancaster*, *Quinnebaug* and *Nipsic* landed at Alexandria, Egypt, to join the British forces in protecting foreign residents.

■ No landings or other unusual operations of Marines are recorded during President Arthur's administration.



GROVER CLEVELAND

March 4, 1885-March 3, 1889 (1st term)

March 4, 1893-March 3, 1897 (2d term)

Born at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837

Died at Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908

1885

■ April 12: Battalion of Marines under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, landed at Colon, from the *U. S. S. City of Para* and occupied the railroad line to Panama, during a revolution. The force was increased by sailors and Marines until its withdrawal on May 22.

1888

June 19: Marines from *U. S. S. Essex* landed in Korea.

November 13: Marines from *U. S. S. Nipsic* landed at Apia, Samoa.

1889

■ March 15-16: *U. S. S. Trenton*, *Vandalia* and *Nipsic* wrecked by hurricane at Apia, Samoa.

1890

July 30: Marines landed from *U. S. S. Tallapoosa* at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

1891

January 10: Colonel Commandant Charles Heywood commissioned.

May 1: The first central school for officers in the Marine Corps, the School of Application, established at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

May 2: Marines landed from *U. S. S. Kearsarge* at Navassa Island, W. I.

July 22: A company of Marines sailed aboard *S. S. Al-ki* for Aleutian Island to protect seal fisheries.

August 28: Marines from *U. S. S. Baltimore* and *San Francisco* landed at Valparaiso, Chile.

1892

September-October: A battalion of Marines from East Coast navy yards was stationed at Sandy Hook to guard a U. S. quarantine camp, to prevent a cholera epidemic.

1893

February-March: Marines of *U. S. S. Boston* were on shore duty at Honolulu during revolution which overthrew the old kingdom and established the Republic of Hawaii.

1894

August: Marine battalion from navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., on railroad strike duty at Sacramento, Cal.

July-August: Force of Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Baltimore* landed at Cheuiulpo, Korea, and marched 35 miles to Seoul to protect the American Legation during Sino-Japanese War.

December 5-May 10: Marines of *U. S. S. Baltimore* and *Monocacy* landed at Tientsin, China, as part of an International Force of Americans, British, Germans, Russians, Italians and Spanish for the protection of the foreign legations at Peking.



BENJAMIN HARRISON

March 4, 1889-March 3, 1893

Born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833

Died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 13, 1901

1895

March 1: Marines from *U. S. S. Yorktown* landed at Chefoo, China.

March 4: Marines from *U. S. S. Columbia* land at Port of Spain, Trinidad, to assist in fighting a large fire.

March 8: Marines from *U. S. S. Atlanta* land at Boca del Toros, Panama, to protect American interests.

1896

June 10: Congress fixed strength of Marine Corps at 75 officers and 2,600 enlisted men.

July: Marines of *U. S. S. Yorktown* landed for duty guarding American Legation, Seoul, Korea.

1897

February 15: *U. S. S. Maine* blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, and war with Spain became inevitable.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

1898

April 19: Congress passed resolution demanding that Spain withdraw from Cuba.

April 23: War with Spain declared.

April 29: Battalion of Marines for duty with U. S. Atlantic Fleet encamped at Key West, Fla., where fleet was assembling.

May 1: U. S. Asiatic Fleet under Commodore Dewey destroys Spanish Fleet under Admiral Montojo at Battle of Manila Bay.

May 3: Marines from *U. S. S. Baltimore* landed at Cavite, P. I., occupied Spanish navy yard, and hoisted U. S. Flag.

May 4: Act of Congress created rank of Brigadier General Commandant, and increased Corps to 115 officers and 4,240 enlisted men.

May 31: U. S. Atlantic Fleet bombarded defenses at entrance to harbor of Santiago, Cuba.

June 10: Battalion of Marines landed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to protect Advanced Base for U. S. Fleet, and remained there until August 8.



WILLIAM McKINLEY

March 4, 1897-September 14, 1901

Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843

Died at Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1901

June 14: Marines engaged with Spanish force at Cuzco, Cuba.

June 20: Marines of *U. S. S. Charleston* take part in capture of Island of Guam.

July 3: U. S. Atlantic Fleet under Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson destroys Spanish Fleet under Admiral Cervera off Santiago de Cuba.

July 27: Marines landed in Porto Rico.

August 12: Marine battalion aboard *U. S. S. Resolute* take part in engagement at Manzanillo, Cuba.

August 13: U. S. Asiatic Fleet under Admiral George Dewey shells outer defenses of Manila in combined operations with U. S. Army ashore which ended in the surrender of Manila, the last action of the war.

August 13: Protocol of Peace signed and hostilities ended.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

September 14, 1901-March 3, 1909

Born at New York City, October 27, 1858

Died at Oyster Bay, N. Y., January 6, 1919

1899

March 3: Congress established strength of Marine Corps at 211 officers and 6,062 enlisted men, with a Brigadier General Commandant.

April 1: Sailors and Marines from *U. S. S. Philadelphia* joined British sailors and marines from *H. M. S. Tauranga* and *Porpoise* in a landing at Samoa and engagement with native forces.

February 4: Philippine Insurrection broke out in Cavite Province.

April 5: Marines take part in engagement at Calocan, P. I.

April 27: Marines from *U. S. S. Resolute* land at Havana, Cuba.

May 25: First Marine Battalion from the United States arrived in Philippines and takes station at Cavite Naval Station.

September 21: Second Marine Battalion from the United States arrived at Cavite, P. I.

October 8: Marine battalions from Cavite defeated Philippine Insurgents at Novalita, P. I.

November 26: Marines and sailors from *U. S. S. Oregon* landed and captured Vigan, P. I.

December 15: Third Battalion of Marines from United States arrived at Cavite, P. I.

1900

January: Marines occupy Olougapo, P. I.

BOXER REBELLION IN CHINA

May 29: Marines from *U. S. S. Oregon* and *Newark* arrive at Peking, China, and establish American Legation Guard for protection during the Boxer Rebellion.

June 10: Peking relief expedition of British and American sailors and Marines under Admiral Seymour started for Peking but were forced to retire.

June 18: Battalion of Marines from Cavite, P. I., arrived at Taku, China.

July 3: Marine Legation Guard drove Chinese Boxers from the Tator Wall at Peking, China.

July 13: Marine Battalion took part in attack and capture of Tientsin, China, by International Relief Force.

August: Marine Battalions take part in International Peking Relief Expedition, leaving Tientsin August 4, engaging enemy along route, and relieving the besieged foreigners at the Legations in Peking August 14.

September 28: Marines leave Peking after end of Boxer Rebellion.

1901

■ October 20-November 8: Marine Battalion occupies Island of Samar, P. I., and subdues insurgent natives.

November 17: Marines engage insurgents at Sohoton, P. I.

November 20: Marines land from *U. S. S. Iowa* at Panama and *U. S. S. Machias* at Colon.

1902

January 1: Battalion of Marines landed at Culebra, P. R.

April 17-19: Marines from *U. S. S. Machias* landed at Boca del Toro, Panama.

July 1: Rank of Major General Commandant authorized by Congress and Charles Heywood commissioned as such, and enlisted strength increased to 6,812.

September 23-November 18: Marine Battalion occupied Panama and Colon and railroad line.

1903

March 3: Marine Corps strength increased by Act of Congress to 278 officers and 7,532 enlisted men.

March 21-April 16: Marines from *U. S. S. Olympia*, *San Francisco*, *Raleigh*, *Marietta* and *Panther* landed at eastern ports of Honduras to protect American interests during revolution.

April 1-19: Marines from *U. S. S. Atlanta* landed at Santo Domingo City.

September 8-13: Marines from *U. S. S. Brooklyn* and *San Francisco* landed at Beirut, Syria.

October 3: Major General Commandant George F. Elliott commissioned.

November 5: Battalion of Marines landed on Isthmus of Panama as United States recognized Republic of Panama.

November 21: Marines of *U. S. S. Brooklyn*, *San Francisco* and *Machias* landed at Djibouti and proceeded into Abyssinia.

1904

January 3: Two Battalions of Marines landed at Colon, Panama.

February 25: Marines from *U. S. S. Yankee* landed at San Pedro de Macaris, Santo Domingo.

December 20: Camp Elliott established as Marine station on Isthmus of Panama during construction of Panama Canal.

1905

January 5: Marines establish U. S. Legation Guard at Seoul, Korea, during Russo-Japanese War.

March 3: Enlisted strength of Marine Corps increased by Act of Congress to 8,771.

September 12: Marine detachment relieves U. S. Army detachment as American Legation Guard at Peking, China.

December 10: Marines establish American Embassy Guard at St. Petersburg, Russia.

1906

May 29: An additional battalion of Marines landed on Isthmus of Panama.

September 13: Marines from *U. S. S. Denver* landed at Havana, Cuba.

September 24: Marine Battalion landed at Cienfuego, Cuba.

September 30: First Expeditionary Regiment of Marines landed at Havana, Cuba.

October 1: Marines in Cuba reenforced to strength of 100 officers and 3,000 enlisted men, and assigned to U. S. Army of Cuban Pacification.

1907

January 16: Marines and sailors land at Kingston, Jamaica, to render aid after earthquake.

March 18: Marines from *U. S. S. Marietta* landed at Truxillo, Honduras.

April 28-30, and May 24-31: Marines from *U. S. S. Paducah* landed at Laguna, Honduras.

December 16: The U. S. Atlantic Fleet of 18 First Class battleships and auxiliaries sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for a cruise around the world.

The Marine detachments of the Fleet were organized for landing as an infantry regiment of 32 officers and 1,050 enlisted men.



WILLIAM H. TAFT

March 4, 1909-March 3, 1913

Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857

Died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1930

1908

U. S. Atlantic Fleet visited Port of Spain, Trinidad; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Punta Arenas, Chile; Callao, Peru; Magdalena Bay, Mexico; San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Bellingham on the U. S. Pacific Coast; Honolulu; Auckland, N. Z.; Sydney, Melbourne and Albany, Australia; Manila, P. I.; Yokohama, Japan; Amoy, China; Colombo, India; Suez Canal ports; Mediterranean ports; and Gibraltar.

May 13: Act of Congress increased strength of Marine Corps to 329 officers and 9,521 enlisted men.

November 12: President Roosevelt ordered Marine detachments to be withdrawn from all ships of the Navy and they were withdrawn from six first class ships, but later returned in accordance with an Act of Congress.

1909

February 22: U. S. Atlantic Fleet arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., from Gibraltar, completing the "World Cruise."

1909

■ March 4: Marine detachments ordered returned to duty aboard all ships from which they had been withdrawn in the previous year.

December 20: A regiment of Marines arrived at Carinto, Nicaragua, aboard the *U. S. S. Buffalo* from Panama having proceeded from Philadelphia to Colon aboard the *U. S. S. Dixie*, remaining at Corinto a short time.

1910

May 30: Marines landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect Americans.

November 30: Major General Commandant George F. Elliott placed on retired list.

1911

February 3: Colonel William P. Biddle was appointed Major General Commandant.

October 10: A battalion of Marines from the Philippines landed at Shanghai, China, from *U. S. S. Rainbow*.



WOODROW WILSON

March 4, 1913-March 3, 1921

Born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856

Died at Washington, D. C., February 3, 1924

1912

May 28: Provisional Brigadier of Marines sent to Cuba to protect American interests.

August 22: An Act of Congress increased strength of Marine Corps to 348 officers and 9,921 enlisted men.

September 5: Provisional Regiment of Marines landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, to protect American interests during a revolution.

September 19: Marines suffer casualties in engagement with Nicaraguans at Masaya, Nicaragua.

October: Regiment of Marines aboard *U. S. S. Prairie* visited Santo Domingo.

October 4: Marines in Nicaragua have engagements with natives at Coyotepe and Barrauca.

October 5: Marines capture Leon, Nicaragua.

1913

January 9: American Legation Guard of Marines established at Managua, Nicaragua, after withdrawal of regiment.

1913

■ December 19: Act of Congress made office of Major General Commandant a four-year detail.

1914

January 28: Marines from *U. S. S. South Carolina* landed with detachments from British and French ships at Port au Prince, Haiti, to protect foreigners during a revolution.

February 25: Colonel George Barrett appointed Major General Commandant, vice Major General William P. Biddle, retired.

April 21: U. S. Atlantic Fleet supported landing of Brigades of Marines and sailors for capture and occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

July 30: Fifth Regiment of Marines aboard *U. S. S. Hancock* arrives in Dominican waters and remains there till December 17.

November 23: American forces, including Marines, evacuate Vera Cruz.

1915

July 9: Marines from *U. S. S. Washington* landed at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

July 28: Marines from *U. S. S. Washington* landed at Port au Prince, Haiti.

August: Marine Battalions were transported from U. S. to Haiti via *U. S. S. Connecticut* and *Tennessee* and the First Marine Brigade designated for duty in Haiti.

September 25: Marines fight Haitien Cacos at Nant-du-Cap, Haiti.

September 26: Marines fight Haitien Cacos at Petite Riviere, Haiti.

October 24: Marines capture Fort Dipitie, Haiti.

November 5: Marines capture Fort Capois, Haiti.

November 17: Marines capture Fort Riviere, Haiti.

1916

January 5: Attack by Haitien Cacos on Coserue at Port au Prince, Haiti, repulsed by Marines.

March 3: Treaty proclaimed between United States and Haiti provided for Marine occupation and training of Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

May 5: Marine Battalion landed from *U. S. S. Prairie* and occupied Santo Domingo City.

June 1: Marine battalion landed at Puerto Plata, D. R.

June 12: Congress fixed strength of Marine Corps at 380 officers and 9,947 enlisted men.

June 21: Fourth Regiment of Marines landed from *U. S. S. Hancock* at Monte Cristi, D. R.

July 3: Fourth Marines fight battle with Dominicans at Guayacaues, D. R.

July 6: Fourth Marines occupy Santiago, D. R.

August 29: Congress fixed strength of Marine Corps at 600 commissioned officers, 40 warrant officers and 14,981 enlisted men.

October 24: Marines fight action at Duarte, D. R.

November 29: Military Government of Santo Domingo by U. S. Naval Forces proclaimed. Marines capture fortaleza at San Francisco de Macoris, D. R.

December 4: Marines fight engagement with Dominicans near San Francisco de Macaris, D. R.

December 31: Marine forces in Santo Domingo designated Second Brigade of Marines.

THE WORLD WAR

1917

January 10: Marines in action with Dominicans at San Pedro de Macaris, D. R.

February 26: Marine regiment landed in Cuba.

March 31: Virgin Islands were formally taken over by United States from Denmark.

March 26: Congress increased strength of Marine Corps to 750 officers and 17,400 enlisted men.

April 6: Congress declared that a state of war existed with Germany, marking the entry of the United States into the World War.

April 7: Marines fight engagement with Dominicans at Los Canitas, D. R.

April 21: Battalion of Marines landed at St. Thomas and take up garrison duties in Virgin Islands.

May 14: Quantico, Va., occupied as Marine Training Base.

May 26: Congress authorized strength of Marine Corps at 1,200 commissioned and 100 warrant officers and 30,000 enlisted men.

June 9: The *St. Louis* sailed from Philadelphia for France carrying the 23d and 51st Companies of the Fifth Marine Regiment, the first combat troops to leave the United States in the World War.

June 26: *U. S. S. DeKalb* with Fifth Marine Regiment arrived at St. Nazaire, France.

October 23: Fourth Marine Brigade regiment organized in France.

October 31: Sixth Marine Regiment arrived at St. Nazaire, France.

December 25: Battleship Division of U. S. Fleet joined British Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow.

1918

January 16: Fourth Brigade, U. S. Marines, consisting of Fifth and Sixth Marine Regiments and Sixth Marine Gun Battalion, officially designated and assigned to Second Division, A. E. F.

January 21: First Marine Aviation Company landed in the Azores.

February 25: Major General Commandant George Barrett reappointed for second term of four years.

March 1: *U. S. S. Brooklyn* carrying 125 Marines arrived at Vladivostok.

March 15: Fourth Brigade of Marines enters Verdun Sector in France.

April 6: Marines in Verdun Sector repulse German attack at Tresauvaux.

April 20: Marines in action with Germans at Villers, Verdun Sector.

April 21: Marines in action with Germans at Villers and Eix, Verdun Sector.

May 14: Fourth Marine Brigade relieved in Verdun Sector.

June 1: Fourth Marine Brigade enters front line near Belleau Wood.

June 3: Fourth Marine Brigade stops Germans at Les Mares Ferme, the nearest to Paris reached by Germans in 1918.

June 6: Fifth Marines capture Hill 142 near Belleau Wood.

June 26: Belleau Wood captured after continuous fighting since June 1st.

June 29: Marines from *U. S. S. Brooklyn* land at Vladivostok to guard American Consulate.

June 30: French officially change name of Bois de Belleau to *Bois de la Brigade de Marine*.

July 1: Congress fixes authorized strength at 3,200 officers and 75,500 enlisted men.

July 18-19: Fourth Marine Brigade takes part in Aisne-Marne offensive.

August 18: Fourth Marine Brigade moved from Marbache Sector to the Toul Area for intensive training for St. Mihiel offensive.

September 12-16: Second Division, including Fourth Marine Brigade, engages in St. Mihiel offensive engagements in vicinity of Thiaucourt, Xammes and Jauluy.

September 25: Thirteenth Marine Regiment arrived in France.

October 1-10: Second Division, including Fourth Marine Brigade, engages in Meuse-Argonne operations, including battles of Blanc Mont Ridge and St. Etienne.

October 13: Eleventh Marine Regiment arrived in France.

November 1-11: Fourth Marine Brigade engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive.

November 11: Armistice declared.

November 17-December 10: Fourth Marine Brigade takes part in the "March to the Rhine."

December 11: Marine Corps reached maximum enlisted strength of its history—75,101.

December 31: Marine Corps reached maximum number of officers in its history—2,882 (including regular and reserve officers).

1919

April 4: Marines fight Haitians.

July 11: Congress fixed strength of Marine Corps at 1,096 commissioned officers, 100 warrant officers, and 27,400 enlisted men.

August 3: Fourth Marine Brigade arrived in United States from France.

August 8: Fifth Marine Brigade arrived in United States from France.

December 23: Fifteenth Separate Battalion of Marines arrived at Philadelphia from France, last Marines from A. E. F.

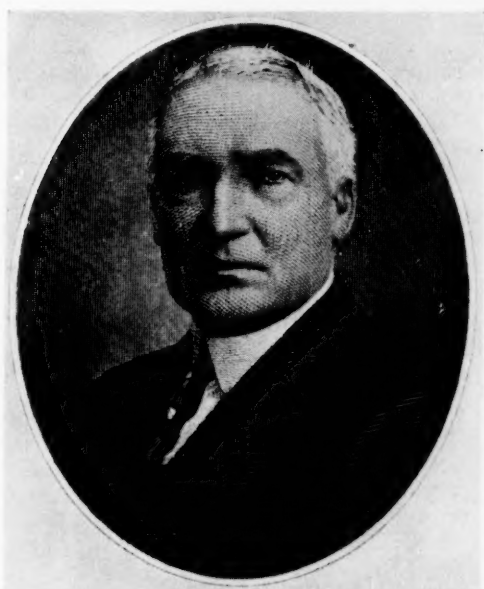
1920

January 15: Marines of First Brigade subdue bandit uprising at Port au Prince, Haiti.

January 31: Marines landed from *U. S. S. South Dakota* at Vladivostok.

June 4: Congress appropriated funds to provide for 22,500 enlisted Marines.

June 30: Major General John A. Lejeune appointed Major General Commandant.

**WARREN G. HARDING**

March 4, 1921-August 2, 1923

Born at Corsica, Morrow County, Ohio, November 2, 1865

Died at San Francisco, Calif., August 2, 1923

August 21: Department of Pacific, U.S.M.C., established.

December 1: Division of Operations and Training established at Headquarters, U.S.M.C.

1921

■ July 12: Congress appropriated funds for allowed strength of 21,000 enlisted Marines.

September 22-October 8: East Coast Expedition Force of Marines engaged in field exercises in "Wilderness Area" of Virginia.

November-December: Marines detailed by Executive Order to guard mail trains from extensive bandit attacks.

First Marine Brigade continues occupation of Haiti and Second Marine Brigade continues occupation of Santo Domingo throughout the year.

1922

June 19-July 5: East Coast Marine Expeditionary Force engaged in field exercises and marches from Quantico, Va., to Gettysburg, Pa., and received by President Harding July 1.

July 1: Congress appropriated funds for allowed strength of 19,500 enlisted Marines.

First Marine Brigade continued occupation of Haiti and Second Marine Brigade continued occupation of Santo Domingo throughout the year.

1923

August 27-October 6: East Coast Marine Expeditionary Force engaged in practice marches and field exercises in Valley of Shenandoah.

First Marine Brigade in Haiti and Second Marine Brigade in Santo Domingo continue occupation.

1924

January-February: East Coast Marine Expeditionary Force engaged in maneuvers with U. S. Fleet at Culebra, P. R., and Panama.

February 28: Marines landed from ships of Special

Service Squadron to protect American interest during revolution in Honduras.

July 12: U. S. Military Government in Santo Domingo ended, and Constitutional Government of Dominican Republic established.

August 24-September 18: East Coast Marine Expeditionary Force engaged in practice marches and field exercises between Quantico, Va., and Sharpsburg, Md., and force reviewed by President Coolidge at the White House September 18.

September 9: Marines landed in China.

September 17: Evacuation of Santo Domingo by Marines completed.

1925

February 11: Congress appropriated funds for allowed strength of 18,000 enlisted Marines.

June 5: Marines landed from *U. S. S. Huron* at Shanghai, China.

August 3: Marines withdrawn from duty as American Legation Guard at Managua, Nicaragua.

First Marine Brigade continues occupation of Haiti throughout year.

1926

May 7: Marines from *U. S. S. Cleveland* landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests during revolution.

June 10: Act of Congress makes 42 Pay Clerks Warrant officers.

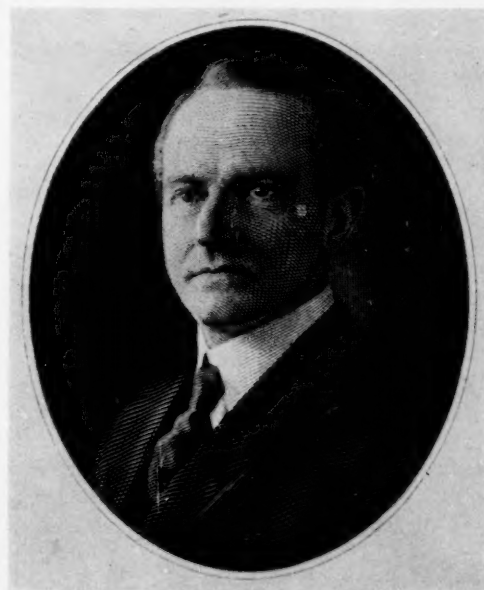
October 20: 2,500 Marines detailed by Executive order to guard the U. S. mails against bandits.

1927

January 10-24: Second Battalion, Fifth Marine Regiment, landed on east and west coasts of Nicaragua to protect American interests.

February 24: Fourth Marine Regiment landed from *U. S. S. Chaumont* at Shanghai, China, to protect American interests during revolution.

February 26: Observation Squadron No. 1, Marine Aviation, landed in Nicaragua.

**CALVIN COOLIDGE**

August 3, 1923-March 3, 1929

Born at Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872

Died at Northampton, Mass., January 5, 1933

March 7: Headquarters Second Marine Brigade and Fifth Marine Regiments landed at Corinto, Nicaragua.

April 30: Third Marine Brigade Headquarters and Sixth Marine Regiment landed from *U. S. S. Henderson* at Shanghai, China.

May: *S. S. President Grant* transported a force of Marines from San Diego, Cal., to Shanghai, consisting of one battalion of artillery, Tenth Marine Regiment, two battalions of infantry for Fourth and Sixth Regiments, one light tank platoon, one engineer company, and one Marine division squadron.

May 16: Marines suffer four casualties in fight with Nicaraguans at La Paz Centro.

June: Third Marine Brigade (less Fourth Regiment, left at Shanghai) transferred to Tientsin, China.

July 16: Marines attacked by Nicaraguan bandits at Ocotol and have two casualties.

October 19: Marines have two killed in fight with Nicaraguan bandits at Telpaneca.

December 23: Marines from *U. S. S. Cleveland* landed at Puerta Cabezas, Nicaragua.

December 30: Marines in severe engagement with bandits at Quilali, Nicaragua; 5 Marines killed and 6 wounded.

1928

January 15: Eleventh Marine Regiment arrives at Corinto, Nicaragua, and joins Third Brigade.

January 26: Marines capture El Chipate, bandit stronghold in Nicaragua.

1928

July 1: Strength of Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua, 3,711; strength of Third Marine Brigade in China, 3,792.

August 7: Marines defeat Nicaraguan bandits at Ilihinas, with heavy losses to bandits and 4 Marine casualties.

November 4: Jose Maria Moncada elected President of Nicaragua in election supervised by U. S. forces in Nicaragua.



HERBERT HOOVER

March 4, 1929-March 3, 1933

Born at West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874

December 6: Marines defeat Nicaraguan bandits at Chuyelite, one Marine killed.

First Marine Brigade continued occupation of Haiti.

1929

January 19: Third Marine Brigade in China (less Fourth Regiment, left at Shanghai) sailed for United States.

March 5: Major General Wendell C. Neville appointed Major General Commandant.

December 31: Second Marine Brigade continued occupation of Nicaragua through 1929; protecting American interests and suppressing banditry; strength, 126 officers, 1,600 enlisted men.

December 31: First Marine Brigade continued occupation of Haiti.

1930

January: The strength of the Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua was authorized at a total of 1,800.

March 17: Authorized strength of Second Marine Brigade was fixed at a total of 1,050.

August 7: Brigadier General Ben H. Fuller appointed Major General Commandant, vice Major General Wendell C. Neville, deceased.

November 4: Marines in Nicaragua supervise elections there.

December 31: Second Marine Brigade continues occupation of Nicaragua throughout year, with frequent contacts with bandits.

First Marine Brigade continues duty in Haiti; Fourth Marine Regiment continues expeditionary duty at Shanghai.

1931

February 28: Congress appropriated funds to allow for a Marine enlisted strength of 17,500.

March 31: The personnel of the Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua rendered valuable aid following an earthquake which destroyed the city of Managua, with a death list of 1,200.

April 13: Marines repulse large bandit attack near Puerta Cabezas, Nicaragua.

June 30: Strength of Second Brigade totaled 850.

December: Fourth Marine Regiment continued duty at Shanghai, China, and First Marine Brigade continued occupation in Haiti.

1932

January-March: The Fourth Marine Regiment at Shanghai, increased by a battalion from the Philippines, assisted British and French troops in defense of foreign concessions at Shanghai during the Japanese naval and military attack on Chinese forces.

June 16: Authorized strength of Fourth Marine Regiment increased to 1,698 total.

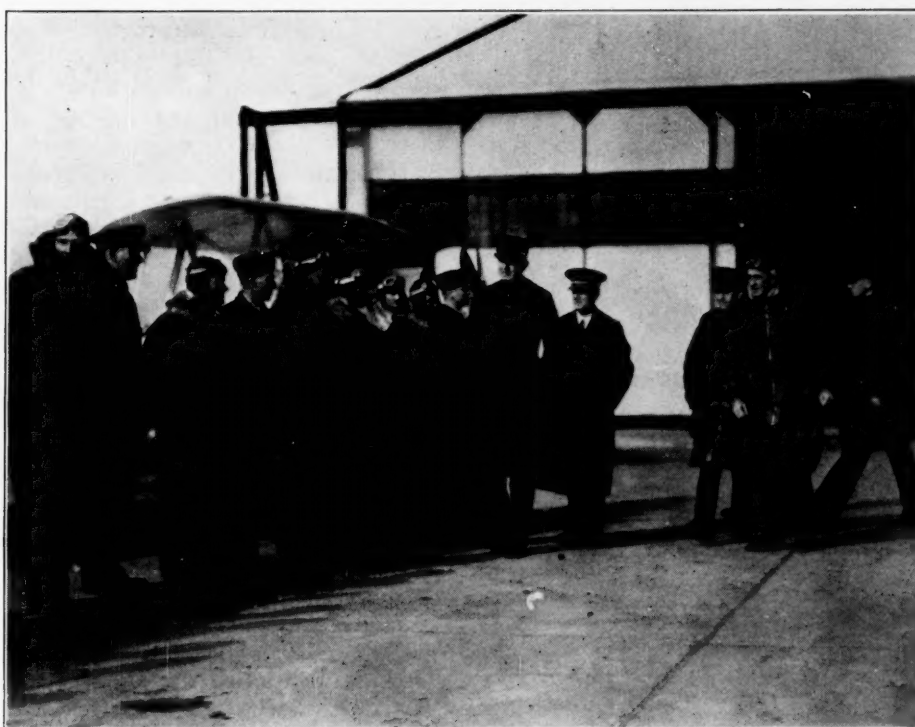
June 30: Congress appropriated funds to allow for a Marine enlisted strength of 15,343.

November 6: Marines in Nicaragua supervised presidential election successfully.

December: Evacuation of Marines from Nicaragua began. First Marine Brigade continues duty in Haiti.

1933

January 1: Last Marines of Second Marine Brigade leave Nicaragua after six years' occupation of that country for the establishment of peace and orderly government and the protection of American and foreign lives and property.



Major General B. H. Fuller, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Rear Admiral W. A. Moffet, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., meeting the pilots of the Marine planes that arrived there from Nicaragua, Jan. 12, 1933.

The Marines Return from Nicaragua

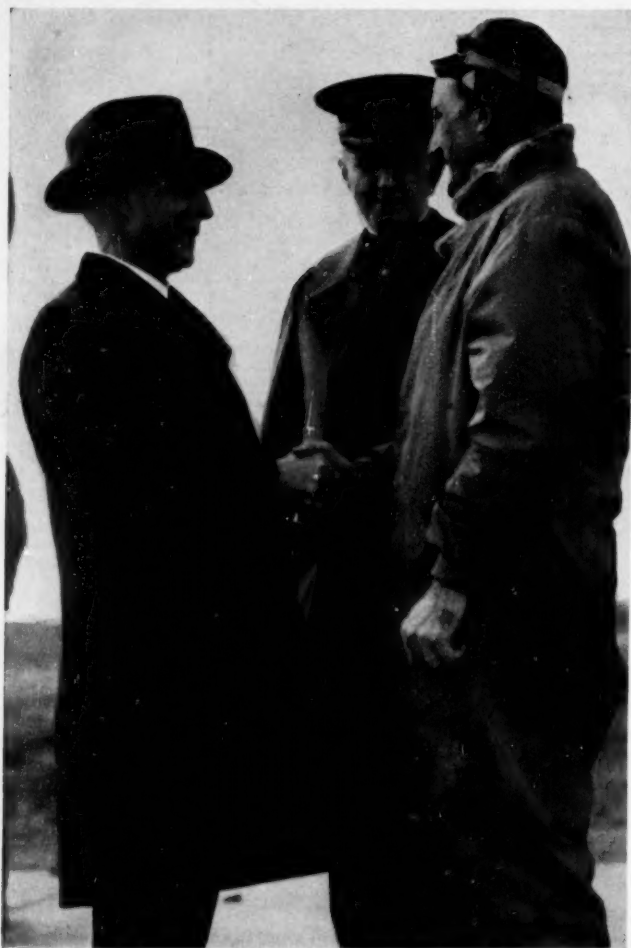
■ Early in this month (January, 1933) the above title appeared in the headlines of the public press of the United States over stories that told of the withdrawal of the Second Marine Brigade and attached aviation and naval units from field expeditionary duty in the Central American Republic of Nicaragua which had been continuous since January, 1927. To those familiar with the history of the relations of the United States and Nicaragua this phrase has a familiarity due to its repetition from time to time for many years past. The instances of the landing of Marines in Nicaragua "for the protection of American interests" and of the withdrawal of these forces after their mission had been accomplished are recounted in another article in this issue of the GAZETTE which gives in chronological order the activities of the Marine Corps during the administrations of the Presidents from George Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and it is not necessary to repeat them here.

The occupation of Nicaragua by the Second Marine Brigade which began in January, 1927, and has just ended by the withdrawal of all Marines and naval forces from that country with the freely expressed thanks of the newly elected President of that country, was undertaken because the duly accredited government of Nicaragua requested the aid of the United States in the reestablishment of law and order after a disastrous civil war, in the supervision of fair elections in which the electorate would be given opportunity to register a choice as to the officials who would govern the country, and in the establishment of a non-political national force for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the country.

During the six years that have elapsed since the Second Marine Brigade undertook that important mission its officers and enlisted men have worked with constant aid and support of the diplomatic representatives of the United States Government to assist the people and the government of Nicaragua to a peaceful and lasting settlement of the political differences which had flamed into open warfare and threatened the very existence of Nicaragua as a nation. If the statements of two succeeding Presidents of Nicaragua elected by the voice of the electorate peacefully registered under the impartial supervision of United States naval and marine personnel may be taken as a criterion the occupation begun in 1927 and just completed has been a success and the results have been greatly to the advantage of the nation and the people of Nicaragua.

The first duty of the Marine force in Nicaragua in 1927 was the settlement of the question of actual hostilities between the two warring factions and this was accomplished without bloodshed and to the expressed satisfaction of the principal leaders of both parties to the strife. The next duty was the supervision of a national election for the choice of a President and other officials in accordance with the constitution of the country and in accord with the mutual agreement of the leaders of the two parties. This was accomplished successfully and to the expressed satisfaction of the people of the country.

So successful were the results of this first election in November, 1928, under American supervision that the leaders of the two great political parties united in a request to the government of the United States to like-



The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, greeting Captain F. P. Mulcahy, Commanding Marine Aircraft Squadrons, upon arrival at Washington, D. C., from Nicaragua, January 12, 1933.

wise supervise the congressional elections in 1930 and the Presidential elections to be held in November, 1932. This request met with the agreement of the United States to act in accordance therewith and both elections have been held peacefully and fairly.

President Jose Maria Moncada was inducted into office as the chief executive of Nicaragua on January 1, 1929, and a reduction in the strength of the Marine Brigade followed and later reductions ensued during the four years of his administration as conditions warranted and the Guardia Nacional officered and trained by U. S. Marine officers and noncommissioned officers became capable of taking over the duties of policing the country and successfully combating the activities of several bandit bands infesting the northern district of the country, where the mountainous nature of the terrain and lack of modern roads or systems of communication made such depredations difficult to subdue.

More than a year ago it was announced by the United States Government that all of the Marines of the Second Brigade and the attached naval elements would be withdrawn immediately after the inauguration of the President chosen as a result of the election in November, 1932. Plans for the withdrawal of Marine units from duty at outlying posts and their relief by Detachments of the Guardia Nacional, for the replacement of the Marine officers and enlisted men serving with the Guardia by Nicaraguan officers, and for the final withdrawal of all Marine and

Naval forces from Nicaragua by January 2, 1933, were carefully drawn. The principal object in mind in accomplishing the final withdrawal was to leave the Nicaraguan officials and police forces in position to carry on after the withdrawal with as great efficiency as possible.

The plan of withdrawal in detail has been carried out without friction and no untoward incident to mar the good feeling existing between the officials of Nicaragua and those of the United States has been reported. Immediately after the supervision of the election was completed in November, 1932, the officers attached to the electoral mission were withdrawn as government transportation became available, and every Army and Navy Transport plying between the Pacific and the Atlantic was utilized to capacity in November and December, 1932, to carry officers and enlisted men and their dependents from Corinto to the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, thus reducing the number to be evacuated by the last troop movement on January 1-2, 1933.

Many tons of military stores and equipment supplies, personnel effects and baggage of officers and enlisted men and other necessary impedimenta had to be transported from Nicaragua to the United States, the requirements of six years of garrison and field duties of greatly varied nature having resulted in a considerable accumulation of such material. Much of this material was not worth returning to the United States and this was surveyed and disposed of by sale or otherwise. The remaining material of value was shipped to the United States by available government ships calling at the port of Corinto during the months of November and December, 1932, leaving that which could not be spared to be taken with the troops aboard the last transports. The ships of the Special Service Squadron were utilized to capacity to carry material and personnel from the east and west coast ports of Nicaragua to the Canal Zone when practicable, and by careful utilization of all available means of transportation the whole force and its material were moved out according to plan without friction and with greatest attention to economy in expenditure of government funds.

On December 28, 1932, a final tribute was paid to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the Second Marine Brigade who lost their lives while serving their country in Nicaragua and who are still buried in Nicaragua. In this number are included the remains of Second Lieutenant L. C. Brunton, Chief Quartermaster Clerk J. F. Dickey, Pharmacist Mate F. H. Whitehead, Sergeant C. J. Levonski and Corporal L. T. Covington, all of whom were temporarily buried at Managua except Sergeant Levonski who was buried at Puerto Cabezas.



Campo De Marte, Managua, Nicaragua.

The bodies of all other officers and enlisted men of the Second Brigade who died while on service in Nicaragua from 1926 to 1933 have already been returned to the United States and the last five bodies above named will be returned to the United States as early as it is deemed practicable to disinter them from the temporary resting places in Nicaragua.

During the occupation of Nicaragua by the Second Marine Brigade from January 1, 1927, to January 2, 1933, the following casualties have occurred:

Killed in Action:

	Officers	Enlisted	Totals
Brigade (USMC)	0	20	20
Nic. Nat'l Gd. Det. (USMC).....	2	4	6
Ships Detachments (USMC).....	2	2	4
Aviation Units (USMC).....	1	1	2
Navy attached to N.N.G.D.....	0	1	1
	5	28	33

Died of Wounds (all USMC):

Brigade	1	11	12
Nic. Nat'l Gd. Det.....	0	2	2
Ships Detachments	0	1	1
	1	14	15

Aviation Accidents (deaths) all USMC:

Brigade	2	1	3
Aviation Units	4	7	11
	6	8	14

Other Accidental Deaths (all USMC):

Brigade	0	22	22
Nic. Nat'l Gd. Det.....	2	1	3
Ships Detachments	0	1	1
Electoral Detachment	0	1	1
	2	25	27

Died of Disease (all USMC):

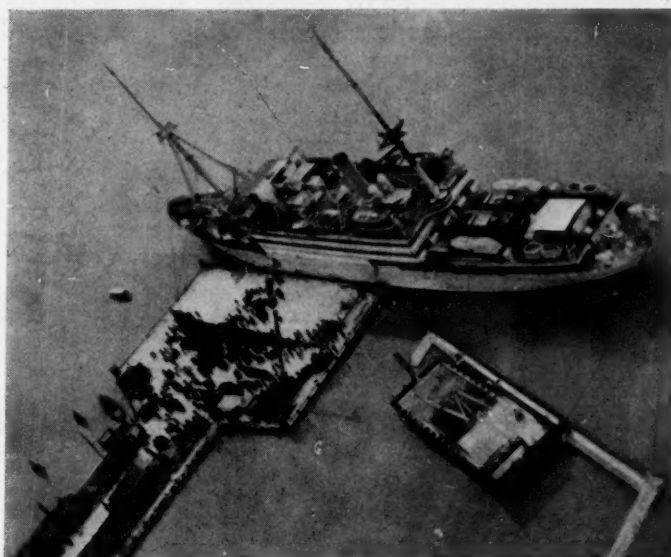
Brigade	0	16	16
Nic. Nat'l Gd. Det.....	1	1	2
Ships Detachments	0	3	3
Aviation Units	0	3	3
	1	23	24

Died, Other Causes (all USMC):

Brigade	2	11	13
Nic. Nat'l Gd. Det.....	3	8	11
	5	19	24

TOTALS 20 117 137

The year 1932 came to an end with the remaining officers and men of the Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua concentrated at Managua, at the port of embarkation at Corinto or at points along the line of the railway con-



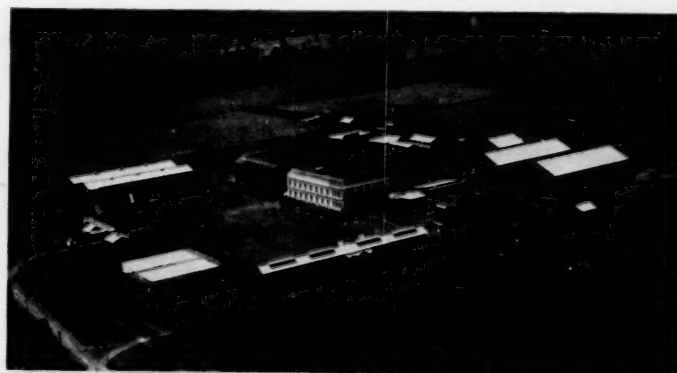
U. S. S. Henderson arrives at Quantico with Marines from Nicaragua, January 15, 1933.

necting these two places; all extra stores and impedimenta shipped to home ports or locally disposed of, officers and men carrying only light field equipment and arms and necessary ammunition, and the planes of the Air Squadrons tuned up and ready to take off for home; all that remained to be done was to see the new President, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, inaugurated into his high office, bid final farewell to Nicaraguan friends and sail for home.

On January 1, 1933, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa was inaugurated as President of Nicaragua, and Dr. R. Espinosa took the oath of office as Vice-President. The inaugural ceremony was enacted on La Loma Field, the scene of many military formations and ceremonies of the Second Marine Brigade during the six years that the adjoining military post of the Campo de Marte was garrisoned by the troops of the Brigade stationed at Managua. Brigadier General R. C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., Commanding General of the Brigade, and the officers of the Brigade Staff, and Major General Calvin B. Matthews, Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua, and the officers of the Staff of the Guardia Nacional were present at the inaugural ceremony, together with the outgoing President, General Jose Maria Moncada, the officials of the Nicaraguan national government, and the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers, including the American Minister, the Honorable Matthew E. Hanna, and the Legation Staff.

On the evening of Inaugural Day, following the ceremonies on La Loma Field, President Sacasa tendered a reception to all of the officers of the Second Marine Brigade and the Guardia Nacional and the Commander of the Special Service Squadron and his staff who were present at Managua. He officially thanked them for the work which they had so successfully and unselfishly done for Nicaragua during the period of the occupation from 1927 to 1933, including the establishment of peace and order in that strife torn country and the supervision of two presidential elections, in November, 1928, and in November, 1932, resulting in the orderly and constitutional installation into the highest office in the land of General Moncada for the four years' term just closed and of Dr. Sacasa for the four years' term just beginning.

Inauguration Day for Nicaragua had scarcely dawned



Marine Aviation Station, Managua, Nicaragua.

when the Marine Aircraft Squadrons attached to the Second Marine Brigade started the flights northward with Brown Field, Quantico, Va., as the ultimate destination. At 6 a. m., January 1, 1933, Flight "C," commanded by First Lieutenant Hayne D. Boyden, U.S.M.C., consisting of seven land planes, five O2U-1, one RR-3, and one RR-2, with personnel of 12 pilots, 1 engineering officer, 1 radio operator, 12 mechanics and 1 passenger, took off from Archibald Field, Managua, for the United States via land routes over Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.

At 7 a. m., January 1, 1933, Flight "B," commanded by Captain H. C. Major, U.S.M.C., consisting of five



Marine planes fly over Volcano of Momotombo in Nicaragua

amphibian planes, one RS-3, and four OL-9, with personnel of 7 pilots, 1 engineering officer, 1 radio operator and 4 mechanics, took off from Archibald Field for the United States via Tela, Belize, San Julian and Havana.

At 7 a. m., January 2, 1933, Flight "A," commanded by Captain F. P. Mulcahy, U.S.M.C., the Senior Aviation Officer with the Marines in Nicaragua, consisting of ten land planes, nine O2C-1, and one RR-5, with personnel of 12 pilots, 1 medical officer, 1 radio operator and 11 mechanics, took off from Archibald Field for the United States via land routes over Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.

The three flights of twenty-two planes assembled at Charleston, S. C., January 10, 1933, from whence they departed for Washington, D. C., the following day, arriving at Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., on January 12, 1933, where they were greeted by a party of distinguished officials, among whom were the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Charles Francis Adams; the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C.; the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, U.S.N.; and the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Naval Activities on the Potomac, Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler, U.S.N. From Washington the Marine Air Squadrons proceeded to the final destination of the journey from Nicaragua, Brown Field, Quantico, Va.

These twenty-two planes of different types which made the long homeward bound flight from Nicaragua to Quantico came through without mishap to material or personnel and in every way ready for further service at home or abroad. Thus ended a praiseworthy chapter in the story of Marine Corps Aviation. For six years the Marine Aircraft Squadrons of the Second Brigade had

flown over the mountains and plains and swamps of Nicaragua, giving invaluable support to the scattered posts and patrols of the Marines and the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua, acting as the eyes of the patrols of foot troops as they threaded the jungle trails, aiding the rifle fire of the foot troops with bombs dropped from aloft, carrying supplies of ammunition and food to distant patrols and remote outposts, carrying sick and wounded from the field to the base hospital at Managua where they could receive the best of treatment, and swiftly returning to the front with reliefs and reinforcements.

The pilots that flew the Marine planes over the mountains and lakes and plains and jungles of Nicaragua met every call for duty cheerfully and skillfully and doubly won every word of commendation that has been accorded them. The fields that they laid out and improved in Nicaragua are now used by commercial planes carrying passengers and mail between the United States, Mexico, Cuba and the states of Central America over air routes first reconnoitered and made familiar by Marine pilots, and thus the work they did will continue to benefit Nicaragua and her neighboring states for years after the Marines have flown away headed north for a happy homeland, there to tarry for a time and then fly on to future fields of action.

At 7 a. m., January 2, 1933, the train transporting the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, and attached naval personnel departed from Managua for Corinto, arriving at the latter place at 11.40 a. m., where the personnel embarked in U. S. S. *Henderson* and U. S. S. *Antares*. At 9 a. m., on the same day, the train bearing the Commanding General, Second Brigade, and the Brigade Staff, the officers and enlisted men recently serving with the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua, the personnel of the Aircraft Squadrons except those who had already departed by plane, departed from Managua and picking up casualties en route at way stations arrived at Corinto at 1:25 p. m., where all embarked in the *Henderson* and *Antares*. The last freight and baggage was taken aboard the ships and at 5 p. m., January 2, 1933, the *Henderson* and *Antares* sailed from the port of Corinto and thus the evacuation of Nicaragua by the Marines after seven years of successful operation was completed.

U. S. S. *Antares*, transporting 3 Marine officers, 3 naval officers, 167 Marine enlisted and 19 navy enlisted, arrived at San Diego, Calif., January 11, 1933.

U. S. S. *Henderson*, transporting 28 Marine officers, 5 naval officers, 516 Marine enlisted and 19 naval enlisted, arrived at Quantico, Va., January 15, 1933, thus completing the return to the United States of the Marines from Nicaragua. At Quantico the returning units of the Second Marine Brigade were welcomed by the Major General Commandant and accompanying staff officers from Headquarters at Washington, and the *Henderson* was escorted in to the dock by a flight of planes recently arrived from service in Nicaragua.

Upon the evacuation of Nicaragua by the forces of the Marine Corps and the Navy the Secretary of the Navy broadcasted to every ship and station of the naval establishment a message of congratulation and commendation reading as follows:

FROM: Secnav

ACTION: Alnav

0031 55 Alnav. Upon the withdrawal of the Navy

and Marine Corps personnel from Nicaragua I wish to express to them and to the naval service my sincere appreciation of the commendable manner in which the personnel employed there have performed their important and hazardous duties.

That service has required ability, courage, determination and hard work. The record has been excellent

throughout and reflects great credit upon the Marine Corps and the whole naval service.

It is my desire that this message be published to those who have served in Nicaragua with the brigade or with the Guardia Nacional and to the personnel who have served in detachments landed in Nicaragua from vessels of the Navy since Nineteen twenty-six. 1630.



Last Marines from Nicaragua arriving at Quantico, Va., aboard U. S. S. Henderson, January 15, 1933.

A Naval Expedition Involving the Landing of a Marine Expeditionary Force

BY COLONEL E. B. MILLER, U.S.M.C.

■ In a paper published in the Marine Corps Gazette for November, 1932, it was pointed out that the Marine Corps has two missions involving the operations of an expeditionary force.

- (a) To assist the fleet in establishing and maintaining American sea-power in the theatre of war by land operations in the seizure, defense and holding of temporary advanced bases until relieved by the Army, and by such other land operations as are essential to the prosecution of the naval campaign.
- (b) To support the Navy by the prompt mobilization and dispatch to designated areas of such expeditionary forces as may be required by the Navy in protecting the interests of the United States in foreign countries, and in carrying out government policies in emergencies not involving war.

Emphasis was laid on the facts that the Marine Corps has a mission vital to the successful operation of the fleet in war; that the naval officer should understand the powers and limitations of the Marine Corps; that the power of the Marine Corps to accomplish its mission depends greatly upon the possession of adequate material and equipment; that the Marine Corps organization is very flexible and easily adapted to meet sudden and unusual emergencies; and that the Marine Corps is ready and prepared to operate under either of these missions up to the limit of its powers.

It is my purpose to present in this paper some of the problems involved in the preparation, planning and execution of the expedition involving the landing of Marines under the two missions referred to.

In considering these two missions, we must remember that in seizing an advanced fleet base, the primary consideration is a naval one. If it is an excellent harbor and meets the requirements of the fleet, then the considerations affecting landing operations, even though unfavorable to land operations, must be relegated to the background and our task must be accomplished irrespective of those unfavorable conditions. Here is an operation which must succeed or fail. There is no half-way measure—no stalemate. We must accomplish our mission or withdraw. No base, half secured, can be made a refuge for a fleet. A beach-head with insufficient depth, is no beach-head—we merely have our feet on land but no place to put our head.

On the other hand, in emergencies not involving war, the primary consideration may not be naval, thereby permitting more latitude in the selection of landing places and the operating area for land operations.

In case war with a major power is imminent, we may assume that by Executive Order, the Marine Corps has been recruited up to its authorized strength of 27,400; that the Marine Corps Reserve with its 10,000 officers and men, although not yet inducted, are pre-

pared and ready for immediate mobilization; that at Quantico, a Base Defense Force, a reinforced infantry brigade and certain special troops are already organized; and that the nucleus of a Marine Infantry Division is being assembled and ready to mobilize the division at Quantico or San Diego, depending upon the theatre of operations, as soon as mobilization is ordered.

War plans are prepared with meticulous care and cover a vast amount of detail, but these plans, locked up in the archives of the Department or high command, though they may be safe and secret, do little to make the solvers more familiar with their problems.

General Hamilton, when referring to the lack of plans regarding Gallipoli, says he never heard of the existence of the General Staff study of the Dardanelles made in 1906, "until I had been back some months, when the whole of our troops had been evacuated."

If we know our objective, have accurate and detailed charts and topographical maps of the area, have reliable information of the strength and location of the naval and military forces which might oppose us, we can prepare our plans and have a reasonable expectation that we can execute them as planned. But unfortunately, many factors intervene between departure and actual landing which make such a plan unlikely in a war against a first class power, though quite possible against a non-maritime and poorly organized military country. Therefore, we must have not one but several plans.

Doctrine covers a large part of the preparation of naval plans. The *what* and *where* to do is told and the *how* is frequently covered by doctrine. But doctrine does not provide for the co-ordination of effort so essential in operations of this nature.

This is strictly a naval operation until the troops have been actually landed on the beach and the responsibility up to that point rests with the Navy. Therefore, the composition and organization of the force as a whole should be determined as early as practicable after the decision is made to embark on the expedition, in order that the tactical plan of the land forces may be prepared with full knowledge of the nature and amount of naval support.

Let me mention some of the plans that must be prepared by the naval force prior to the landing:

1. Composition and organization of forces.
2. Preparation, collection and distribution of special equipment and material.
3. Allocation of transports and cargo ships to loading ports.
4. Loading plan.
5. Embarkation plan.
6. Liaison between Naval and Marine Corps staffs.
7. Selection of operating area.
8. Route embarkation points to debarkation points, with rendezvous of transports, if any.

9. Intelligence plan. Naval and Marine intelligence section must cooperate in the preparation of their respective reports before they are promulgated, as much information usually contained only in military intelligence reports will be of great importance to the naval commanders. Preparation of maps and charts.
10. Use of secondary base, if available, and necessary.
11. Rendezvous off landing place.
12. Selection of debarkation area with a subdivision of this area into transport, train and support areas to support the tactical plan of the landing force and the methods and formation of approach thereto.
13. Attack and defense against enemy surface vessels, submarines and air.
14. Execution of the landing—including means of landing; boat plan; officer in charge of the landing; order of landing; formation and advance to the beach; boat traffic between ships and ship to shore and return; disposition of transports and train vessels after troops and material have been disembarked.
15. Naval support to the landing—including preliminary reconnaissance; mine sweeping; mine laying; air plan in reconnaissance, attack and defense; SS plan in reconnaissance and attack; gun fire—preliminary and supporting, close in, distant and flank; smoke; communication plan; organization of the beach and landing place by beachmaster.
16. Supply plan—for immediate use—water, ammunition and food: for use as soon as practicable—heavy equipment, material and supplies to sustain the contemplated operations.
17. Evacuation and hospitalization of sick and wounded.
4. 37mm and machine gun fire a mile or so from beach.
5. Murderous fire from machine guns, automatic rifles and rifles, when stopped by wire just off the beach.
6. Controlled and contact mines, off and close in to beach.
7. Rough sea—making landing difficult and hazardous.
8. Sudden squalls or very rough sea preventing supporting troops from landing and making it impossible for initial waves to maintain themselves on the beach.
9. Difficulty in consolidating your initial hold just in from the beach.
10. Serious losses enroute to the beach and a break up in tactical units forcing you to establish your landing with greatly weakened forces.
11. Encumbrance of wounded in boats.
12. First wave boats get lost and land at wrong beaches making congestion at some beaches and no troops at others.
13. Mixing of tactical units on the beach. This is most difficult to avoid and effects command and advance.
14. No opposition at some beaches. Calls for initiative and bold and prompt action.
15. Landing boats may ground well off the beach with water too deep to wade ashore.
16. Enemy submarine activity may force movement of transports and supporting ships and thereby materially affect the arrival of supports and reserves and naval gun fire support.

General Hamilton, in speaking of the Gallipoli landing, says:

"The problem as it presented itself to us was how to get ashore. The dangers and difficulties alive before our eyes were: (1) how to avoid being slaughtered in our boats and on the beaches; (2) how to get food, drink and ammunition as we went on."

Again, he says:

"Staff officers who have had only to do with land operations would be surprised, I am sure, at the amount of organized thinking and improvisation demanded by landing operations. . . . The diagrams of ships and transports; the list of tows; the action of destroyers; tugs, lighters, signal arrangements for combined operations; these are unfamiliar subjects and need very careful fitting in."

In selecting a landing place we must consider our objective, the enemy, the terrain and the sea area.

Our objective. What is it? A harbor; a bridgehead; invasion and occupation of territory; a feint; a demonstration; a denial of territory to the enemy; a specific area which may be seized only by landing near the objective, or may a landing at any point in the area suffice?

An area especially desirable for land operations may be entirely impracticable from the naval viewpoint. Here we see our basic considerations effecting the selection of a landing place are very different from a joint Army and Navy landing, where the Army objective may require an area permitting operations a long distance inland from the beach.

Naval forces do not operate inland—that is the Army theatre. But naval forces do require a water area, almost surrounded by land, from which they may operate their forces, and a land area on which they may maintain the installations essential to the operating fleet.

So our objective is generally a limited one and the

THE LANDING PLACE

A leading force at sea is on its *line of maneuver* and as it maneuvers, fights, feints, demonstrates and mystifies the enemy while on that line of maneuver, so will it effect the final *line of operations* at the decisive landing.

Initially, that is, prior to landing, the attacker has the advantage of mobility and selection of point of attack, but this advantage is surrendered as soon as he has landed.

The basic idea of the defense is to deny access where the enemy can land and quickly establish himself, and to observe those difficult places where he might land but may be thrown out by counter-attack before he can establish himself. The enemy was in the dark as to where the blow would fall, but once he knows, his plans work according to plan, while the attacker flounders forward into an unknown area, over unknown terrain, opposed by groups of unknown strength, and with his own units mixed and scattered into small groups seeking such cover as the terrain affords.

Some of the obstacles which must be overcome or eliminated before a landing may be made against organized resistance are:

1. Heavy artillery fire, HE and shrapnel, a long distance from the beach.
2. Bombing and machine gun fire from planes, a long distance from the beach.
3. Light artillery fire, 6 or 7,000 yards from beach.

amount of territory to be controlled by our land forces is, as a rule, only that necessary to seize, defend and hold the base area securely, and our decision involves not only the ability to land at one or more points but landing at such points as will give the troops the best chance of accomplishing their task.

Our enemy. A thorough consideration of his organization, equipment, material, armament, strength, morale, training, support available, disposition of forces, supply, the commander and his mission must be made however inaccurate our information may be.

We do not generally know the strength and disposition of the enemy and one of our greatest problems is to avoid over-estimating and under-estimating his offensive and defensive power. He is probably as afraid of and worried about is as we are of him. He knows his weak points and that we are looking for them. If we assume that he is thoroughly organized, prepared and ready at all points to receive and deny our advance, then we better go home or assemble a superiority which will succeed regardless of the number of casualties.

General Hamilton committed both of these errors. He over-estimated when he waited for his 29th division (orders from Kitchener) and sent his transports, already off Gallipoli, to Alexandria to be reloaded. These transports carried 34,000 men and 40 guns and, had he landed them in spite of the poorly loaded ships, he might, with the support of naval forces then available, have overrun the Turkish opposition. He under-estimated when he misguessed the defensive fighting power of the Turk.

The terrain. I will merely mention a few terrain factors which are of great importance to our landing:

1. The configuration of the beach—is it an open roadstead, concave, or convex, as the point of a peninsula. Does it permit flanking fire from supporting ships and a landing on a broad front?
2. The nature of the beach—is it free from rocks, mud flats, deep sand; is it firm to permit landing and movement of heavy equipment; steep enough to permit beaching of boats; sheltered to afford protection from surf; and how many beaches are available?
3. What will be the probable effect and damage inflicted by our naval gun fire on the defender's beach and rear area defense?
4. Does it permit a rapid deployment and advance toward our objective?
5. How many routes of advance? If limited to one—may that be successfully defended by a small force?
6. Does it permit the establishment of landing fields for our planes?
7. Must we transport all of our water supply from ship to shore or is there an available supply in the area?

The sea area. Certain conditions are as effective today, in their influence on landings, as they were a hundred or a thousand years ago. Dangers on an exposed coast; wind and weather; surf, still a great protector to the defender and a disadvantage to the attacker; continuous or even initial landing cannot be guaranteed from hour to hour; gales a long distance off; squalls; strong currents; changes in tide; all affect, interrupt, disorganize and may stop a landing force in its advance

to the beach. And yet all exposed beaches are considered potential landing places.

What we would like to have would be a good anchorage in smooth water; of sufficient area to permit maneuver of AP's and supporting ships; comparatively shallow to reduce submarine menace yet with sufficient depth close in to allow transports to get as close to the beach as enemy fire will permit and at the same time allow supporting ships to approach within gun range of their land targets; a nearby island for use as a temporary base, especially for landing field; and a location with respect to the objective that it may permit of a feint, demonstration or secondary landing at points other than the decisive landing.

And here let me point out that this secondary landing or demonstration should not be a blow in the air with only a possible advantage. It should be tied in to the general plan. It is easy to make too wide a dispersion of forces and leave insufficient strength to take advantage of success gained by the general plan. We must have a strong reserve and Gallipoli furnished an excellent example of dispersion of forces and lack of reserves.

How are we going to get this information about our objective, enemy, terrain and sea area? Excellent maps, excellent information and an excellent plan may permit a surprise landing without reconnaissance. Poor maps, little or no peace-time information, little knowledge of enemy dispositions, no accurate knowledge of enemy terrain, will demand a preliminary reconnaissance, the extent and nature of which will be in inverse ratio to the amount of knowledge on hand.

Information regarding areas of possible naval use as bases cannot be too detailed, too exact or too up to date. Tactical plans may succeed or fail due to the possession or lack of correct and adequate information. It might seem of no importance to an officer visiting a foreign port, bay or harbor to report that the beach was of soft sand or muddy, but such information might be of great importance to the commander who contemplated a landing in that area.

The harbor, our objective, may be strongly defended but unless the area is a small island, the enemy will not be able to strongly defend *all* landing places. It is one or more of these undefended places that we must locate, effect a landing and advance on to our objective.

We must by every possible means be sure to land the troops at the place and beach designated. One beach may appear to be as good as another but the troop commander's tactical plan is based on operating certain troops from certain beaches, and a monkey-wrench is thrown into the plan if troops are landed elsewhere. Witness the landings at Gabe Tepe and Suvla Bay.

I have briefly presented the selection of a landing place, the defense which may be prepared and the reception committee which we may expect to meet on our trip to and our arrival at the beach. It looks somewhat hopeless and I think you will agree that to make a successful landing we must:

1. Land where there is no resistance; or
2. Land where resistance is unorganized and hastily assembled; or
3. Land where defense is in observation only and not in strength; or
4. So improve our naval gun fire support that it may, by preliminary bombardment and support-

ing concentrations, demoralize and weaken the defender to such an extent that a landing may be made against a defended area without such great losses as will prevent our gaining and extending a beach head prior to the concentration of superior forces against us.

The attackers supporting group with its gun-fire and combat and bombing aviation must break up the enemy concentration, must silence that enemy fire, or they will find themselves defeated before they really get started.

Boiled down still further, we may contend that there are only two ways, under our present system, of making this successful landing:

1. Land where there is no enemy.
2. Have a sufficient superiority in troops and material that you can force your way in regardless of losses and still be superior in personnel and materiel.

THE EXECUTION OF THE LANDING

The Marine Commander prepares a tactical plan and executes his part of it. The Naval Commander prepares a supporting plan which involves the initial execution of the tactical plan and the support of the landing forces to the end of the action.

Corbett refers to landing operations as "the most difficult and the least appreciated form of operation." Why is it the least understood? It is because we devote our attention to other phases of training that we consider of more importance, and yet, our geographical situation demands that should we ever make war or have war forced upon us, we *must* understand this form of operation, first, that we may take the war to our enemy, and second, that familiarity with the methods used in the attack will permit us to successfully defend our own shores.

And who should be better prepared or more familiar with this form of operation than that composite force represented in the Navy and its Marine Corps? The drill ground is ready. The forces are available. Does it ever occur to you that some day we may have to seize a defended base; that some day we may have to take an army of hundreds of thousands of men overseas; and that the Navy will have to do it? Then let us visit this laboratory, this drill ground, more frequently than the missionary takes his sabbatical leave.

Chance—luck—have played important parts in many campaigns, in many battles. Nelson, in his famous Trafalgar memorandum noted that "something must be left to chance," but Napoleon added "he who studies the causes of their success is astonished to find that they took every possible step to win it."

In the execution of a landing, we who have given it little thought, will be astonished at the number of steps that must be taken to win it. From the conception of the idea to the delivery of the landing force on the beach, it will require the best talent of command and staff that a military and naval organization can produce. Everything must be planned. Every plan must have a schedule. Every schedule must be fitted in to one or more other schedules. Everything must click perfectly.

It is a relay race with the C-in-C on his flagship and the commander of the enemy shore forces each holding the watch while their forces race toward a lonely stretch of beach. The one who "gets there fustest with the mostest men" will be the winner at that goal—but there is another goal, the beach-head, the possession

of which is essential before the dash can be made to the final goal. Each side is pouring in men and ammunition toward this decisive area. The landing forces supports and reserves come from the ships, land and pass on through to extend their gains. The shore forces gravitate from all directions as if drawn by a magnet, hoping to arrive in time to exert their strength in counter-attacks which will decide them the winner.

How do we get our forces ashore?

Transports arrive at the debarkation point. We have the task of putting these troops ashore in accordance with a preconceived tactical plan which provides that when the troops are on the beach their movements shall be confined to certain zones of advance leading to or converging on a common objective, or, diverging toward special objectives.

Let us imagine a group of combatant ships and transports all anchored under cover of darkness in a common group, all disembarking their troops and attempting to dispatch and transport these troops to various and separate landing beaches. We would have a mess that the most expert of experts would be unable to disentangle. Everyone would be wondering—where do we go from here.

To avoid this congestion and hopeless situation; to assure a singleness of purpose; to control the advance of the troops and the support to be rendered during and after their advance; we must extend the lines, designating and limiting the zones of troops' advance, to the rear and thereby divide our sea area into zones which will indicate the area to be occupied by certain transports carrying troops designated for that particular zone of advance in the tactical plan, and the combatant vessels which are specifically designated to support their landing.

Once ashore, the support given to or received by adjacent zones is clearly defined. Co-operation between zones is dictated in orders from higher command; is arranged by conference between unit commanders involved; or by both methods. We see here a clean, clear-cut allocation of units to accomplish certain tasks; these tasks clearly defined; and a higher control of supports and reserves (and by that I mean fire-power as well as man-power) to reinforce and support when and where support is needed.

This same clear-cut allocation of tasks and mutual supporting arrangement must be extended clear back to the last ship involved in the execution and support of the landing.

We know the tactical plan, the main point of attack, the number and type of supporting ships and the enemy surface ships in the area.

We have estimated the enemy strength at the point of landing, his artillery, air, mining operations and submarines.

We select a debarkation point as close to the beach as possible but enemy artillery may force us to keep out as far as 20,000 yards, and that is a long haul to arrive at the beach just before daylight. Night visibility for land artillery is limited to 20,000 yards and then only when target is illuminated by star shell or flare. N. W. C. Rules state that beyond 15,000 yards the target is not visible.

We now have the problems of:

1. Sweeping the area to be occupied by our transports, train and supporting vessels, and channels for the advance toward the landing beaches.

2. Getting the supporting ships into position.
3. Getting the transports and train vessels into position.
4. Getting the troops into the landing boats.
5. Getting off the preliminary bombardment.
6. Getting the troops to the beaches.
7. Furnishing supporting fire.

Sweeping. We must sweep under cover of darkness in order to prevent defense artillery from easily picking off our sweepers and we must clear an area in each support sector sufficiently large to permit the safe arrival and maneuver in and out for our transports and supporting ships. Land searchlights cannot pick up a target beyond 8,000 yards. Should it be intended to actually beach designated transports and land troops direct from such transports, then sweeping operations would have to go forward to that particular beach.

Secrecy and surprise are excellent weapons in the hands of the attacker, but in operations of this nature, we play these factors to the utmost of their effectiveness up to the moment our mine sweepers initiate their sweep or until we commence our air reconnaissance, and from then on, we must rely on speed and accuracy in the execution of our landing and tactical plan to take advantage of any surprise we may have put over on the defender.

When the mine sweepers have completed their sweeping and dumped their accumulated mines, they should go alongside transports and assist in the debarkation of troops, towing of boats and barges, and transporting troops and material to the beach.

A situation might exist where destroyers, ocean tugs, and mine sweepers could, under cover of darkness, take the initial troops right to the beach. Secrecy and surprise, together with accurate and reliable information of enemy strength and disposition, might make such a movement possible.

Sweeping may have to be done on the night previous to our landing, as the size of the area to be swept and the distance from the disembarkation point to the beach may be so great as to preclude an attempt to land under one period of darkness. Such action would be giving a twenty-four-hour notice to the enemy. However, if we had sufficient sweepers to initiate sweeping in several areas, it might confuse the enemy and react in our favor.

PREPARATION FOR THE ACTUAL LANDING

Battleships, aircraft carriers, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, transports, cargo ships, tankers, hospital ships, mine sweepers, tugs, beetle boats, motor sailers, speed boats, all have to be put in their assigned position at the proper time, on a schedule that is working against time, for the zero hour, when the troops strike their respective beaches, must be *not later* than the first peep of dawn. And this must be done in the dark, noiselessly and without confusion.

The anchorage plan provides for a certain combatant ship to be in a specified area, in order to utilize its gun fire on targets and at ranges previously determined. This position must also bear an accurate relation to other ships to prevent interference with that gun fire.

Every ship must know the location of every other ship. Destroyers, tugs, motor sailers and landing boats are directed to go to certain transports for certain troops and equipment and then form in line or column so many yards inshore of certain other ships.

Mine sweepers must lay lighted buoys or gas buoys to indicate the swept channel, to enable ships to pick up

their berths, and to enable firing ships to find their firing positions. Submarines may be able to locate their own position accurately just before dark and plant buoys to be used as range marks and aiming points. In any case, some method must provide for accurate navigational aids.

Firing ships. These ships advance into a swept area sufficient in breadth and depth to permit free maneuver and just beyond the arc of enemy known gun range. They precede the transports in order to afford them protection, and to act as "guide posts" for the transports' anchorage and for the line of "Tows" to be formed later. We may assume, with the present 155mm gun range, that this line of firing ships would be about 18,000 yards from the landing beaches with each ship in its own particular support sector.

Transports. Transports follow, proceed to their designated berths and anchor in line 500 yards in rear of the firing ships.

Troops are distributed on transports by tactical units and, if possible, in accordance with a tactical plan. Any redistribution of troops, and there are many reasons why a redistribution might be necessary, must be made prior to arrival at the debarkation point. A redistribution will call for a change in plans and *all concerned* must have accurate information of the changes made and time to inform their subordinates and make and promulgate their own changes, if any.

Destroyers and tugs assigned to transport or tow troops to landing beaches will proceed to their designated transports and go alongside as soon as the transport anchors. Troops for any single wave must be on the same transport. If any one destroyer or tug handles two waves, both waves must come from the same transport. No destroyer or tug must be required to go from one transport to another to procure its load or tow.

Train vessels. These ships have equipment and supplies that will be needed later but we are primarily concerned with getting the additional landing boats carried by them into the water and enroute to their designated transports. These ships anchor in line about 500 or 1,000 yards outboard of the transports and deliver their boats as soon as they anchor.

Plane Carriers. Carriers should be placed where they may be easily located and so they may be approached from the leeward by planes flying low. The leeward flank of the formation or in rear, best meets this requirement.

Submarines. Should make a close reconnaissance of the beaches, if practicable. This might be done several days before D-Day and men actually landed to make a personal reconnaissance. During the advance to the beach, submarines should be stationed on the flanks as guide posts and to assist by gun fire.

DISSEMBARKING TROOPS INTO LANDING BOATS AND THE ADVANCE TO THE BEACH

We now have our force headed for the disembarkation point. Mine sweepers sweeping; destroyers and submarines scouting, observing, guarding; light supporting ships; heavy supporting ships; transports; and cargo vessels; each with its own special task to be performed according to plan in order to get the troops from the ships to the landing beaches. It is pitch dark. No lights. Platoon commanders have assembled their troops ready to embark by gangways, over the side, through cargo ports, by any method that is rapid, safe and quiet. Landing boats have been lowered from

cargo ships 1, 2, 3, etc., and directed to report to transports 1, 2, 3, etc., at a specified time. Landing boats from transports have been lowered and are lying off waiting to come alongside. Boat schedule must consider that certain type boats are not suited to carry certain units and equipment and that certain equipment can be transported only in certain type boats. Landing boats come alongside and troops embark. Boats shove off and join a group of similar boats at a designated rendezvous.

MEANS OF LANDING

At this point permit me to say a few words about the means of landing.

The requirement is—to land the most or required number of men; in the minimum time; and to establish as extensive a bridge head as possible or necessary, in order to protect the landing of other troops and to defend against counter-attacks.

This demands boats and many of them.

The British, at their Gaba Tepe landing, put three brigades, 12,000 men, ashore from 4:00 a. m. to noon, eight hours. The Turks, after 8:00 a. m., always had superiority of forces against them. Had the British doubled their number of boats they would have had 12,000 men ashore by 9:00 a. m.; all five brigades, 16,000 men, would have been ashore by noon; and the story might have been different. The total number of boats available landed 1,500 men per trip. At Helles, they landed 5,500 men per trip plus the 2,000 on the River Clyde. At Kum Kale, they landed 3,000 men in six hours.

I would like to impress upon you the fact that naval landings are emergencies requiring prompt action in the initial phases of a war. You cannot improvise boats at the last moment. They must be ready to go with the expedition. The fleet cannot withhold its action until proper boats are constructed and allocated to the forces. We must have them ready or utilize the entirely unsuited means now available.

This is a Navy problem.

Others may suggest and recommend, but cannot dictate the type of boats you will use on your combatant and auxiliary vessels. The Marines make a plan and ask you to put them ashore in accordance with that plan—the means is up to you. We only ask that you consider the means available, and, if you agree that it is not suitable, then assist us in the development and procurement of a suitable type.

A boat meeting the requirements of a landing force would, in all probabilities, meet the routine requirements of the fleet.

If we have enough motor sailers and landing boats to land all troops in the initial landing, good, but more than likely we will be fortunate to have enough to land the first two waves. This means that the third and fourth waves must embark on destroyers and tugs—at least to the number that cannot be accommodated in the landing boats.

Here we must consider the priority in disembarking. Shall we load the destroyers and tugs first and have them lie off and wait for the landing boats to be loaded and join them as "tows," or the reverse? This decision materially affects the arrangements on board the transport. The immediate rendezvous of that destroyer or tug must be known, as troops from more than one transport will join the same tow group. Furthermore, boats must be arranged in formation by tactical units

so they may land in accordance with the tactical plan.

The initial landing force is now all on board the destroyers, tugs, motor sailers and landing boats, tows have been formed, and they have taken position 1,000 yards inshore of the firing ships.

At scheduled time, the tows and firing ships advance. Somewhere off there in the dark is a stretch of beach especially designated as a landing place for each group of boats. Each has its own zone of advance outside of which it should not go. If it gets too far to the right it will mix up with boats in the flotilla on its right—if too far to the left, it may miss its beach, land on an impossible stretch of beach, or get lost—in any case, put the tactical plan in jeopardy.

The firing ships and tows continue their advance, the former stopping when at their minimum most effective range and open fire. If this preliminary bombardment is to cover more time than the landing boats require to reach the beach, then the tows remain about 2,000 yards inshore of the firing ships, and, on schedule, cast off and make for their beaches at best speed.

The motor sailers and landing boats of the first and second waves, having landed their troops, return to their destroyers and tugs which have continued slowly to advance, and embark the third and fourth waves and proceed to the beaches.

Destroyers then withdraw to assist in fire support; tugs return to transports to assist in debarkation; and the motor sailers and landing boats function in accordance with the boat plan.

Now we can figure out our time schedule by working backward from the beach.

Let the beach be represented by zero.

Tows cast off at—4,000 yards and proceed at 5 K—takes 30 minutes.

Tows formed at—16,000 yards, proceed to—4,000 yards at 6 K—takes 60 minutes.

Landing boats shoved off from transports at—18,500 yards and formed tows at—16,000 yards—takes 30 minutes.

We then find it takes two hours to get from the transport to the beach.

Therefore, troops must be embarked in landing boats not later than H-2 hours.

Time allowed to load landing boats depends upon many factors especially previous training and weather conditions. Experienced troops and much previous rehearsing will greatly reduce the time. Suppose we allow two hours.

Therefore, transports must be ready to receive the landing boats not later than H-4 hours.

Therefore, transports and train vessels carrying landing boats must be at anchor and these boats overboard in time to arrive at their assigned transports by H-4 hours. If we allow thirty minutes to put overboard plus running time to transport.

Therefore, train vessels carrying landing boats must be anchored or in position not later than H-4 hours, 30 minutes.

Therefore, we need 4 hours, 30 minutes to accomplish the above *provided everything clicks perfectly*.

If we make H hour at 0400, our transports and certain train vessels must be in position by 2330.

Assuming darkness at 2000, that leaves six and one-half hours for mine sweepers to sweep and get to the flank out of gun fire—2000 to 0230—ships open fire at 0300 or 0330.

If we want to effect surprise, our mine sweepers should not approach the disembarkation point until after dark. We thereby reduce our sweeping time.

Let us throw a few monkey wrenches into the machine and see what conditions may well have to be overcome.

Some of the landing boats fail to report.

Empty gangway—no boat available.

Special boat for particular unit is late, lost or does not report. Unit must be landed. Takes two boats of another type and a redistribution of this unit's troops in the two boats.

Congestion at gangways getting right troops in right boats.

Weather and sea conditions limit debarkation to the leeward side.

Boats straggle in joining their group and getting into formation due to engine trouble, boat officers' unfamiliarity with the plan, or re-allocation of boats, etc.

Wind of force four springs up and reduces the speed of the boats. Plan was based on boats of a certain speed making a safety-factor speed. Wind and sea reduces the speed below that factor and troops will not be landed in accordance with the time schedule.

Due to reduced speed, the tide turns before we reach the beach and bucking both wind and tide slows us down still more—some boats might be lucky to make headway.

A rain squall suddenly drops its mantle over the entire flotilla of landing boats and makes it impossible to see the blue stern light of the leading boats or to recognize the flash light signals from the boats ahead.

A submarine which had been sent in close to the beach to act as a guide post for the flank detachment, cannot be located. The officer in charge of this group had depended upon this submarine to check up on his location.

You hear an airplane. A flare is dropped or a searchlight plays and shortly you are bombed and traffed by machine guns from the planes.

Does the job of the Officer in Charge of Landing appear to be an easy one?

One naval officer has said:

"Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of the work of this officer. He cannot be casually chosen from a vessel of the fleet just prior to landing. He should be an officer of rank, experience and proven ability, detailed to the duty as soon as the expedition is decided upon. He should have ample assistants, be in close touch with the C. G. E. F. and have full knowledge as to the forces and material; their proposed use and disposition. He should be embarked on the same ship as the C. G. E. F. or with that part of his staff who deal with the order of landing. On him largely depends the success of the expedition once it has reached the anchorage off the chosen landing."

The Officer in Charge of Landing should:

1. Have charts, maps, field orders, administrative orders, tables of embarkation and disembarkation, and the orders involving the movements, disposition and actions of all supporting vessels.

2. Should go on air reconnaissance of beaches prior to landing, if an air reconnaissance is made.

3. Have best information available regarding tides, winds, currents, reefs, shoals, nature of the beach, and distance debarkation point to the beach.

4. Have a list of boats and their assignment showing size, type, capacity, speed and boat number.

5. A debarkation table showing:

(a) Wave number.

(b) Hour for landing each wave on the beach.

(c) Beach at which each organization is to land.

(d) Type and capacity of boats.

(e) Number of troops and of what organization assigned to each boat.

(f) Transport or ship from which troops come.

(g) Gangway to be used by each organization.

(h) Time each unit is ready to embark.

(i) Weight of equipment.

(j) Space in cu. ft. of equipment.

6. An assistant detailed to act as his representative with each group of boats designated to land at a particular beach or a particular section of the beach. This assistant should be on the transport with the troop commander who will command this tactical group on shore.

7. Have a speed boat for himself and one for each of his assistants.

8. Be able to communicate with the troop officer commanding each wave.

9. Be on the same ship with the C. G. E. F. and join him at the earliest possible time.

10. Prepare boat plan and issue detailed instructions regarding:

(a) Equipment and numbering of boats.

(b) Movement of landing boats:

(1) To assigned AP's or other troop ships.

(2) Disposition of boats already loaded and waiting for others to be loaded.

(3) Disposition of extra boats, if any.

(4) Assembly of loaded boats.

(5) Formation and organization into waves.

(6) Formation in breadth and depth for the advance.

(7) Direction of the advance.

(8) Navigational aids prepared.

(9) Intercommunication between groups.

(10) Formation and rendezvous of tows.

(11) Scheme for transfer of troops from transport to destroyer or tug and then to landing boats.

(c) Duties of boat officers:

(1) One officer to each landing boat.

(2) Familiar with approaches, land marks, navigational aids and compass course to beach.

(3) See that boat is properly equipped before it leaves its own ship.

(4) Do not permit boat to be overloaded and maintain the load below capacity load.

(5) A thorough understanding of his orders regarding place of reporting, loading, assembly, place in formation, destination, method of communication and disposition after troops have debarked on the beach.

We may now see why the debarkation table contains so much detailed information. The troops and equipment to be landed must be coordinated and made to fit the means of landing. The troop commander presents a plan of when, where and how he would land his troops. The Officer in Charge of Landing must adjust his means of landing to meet this plan or the plan must be modified to meet the means. Weight, size, number, priority, capacity, speed, sea-worthiness, time, are some of the factors affecting men, material and equipment which must be dovetailed smoothly in the plan by the Officer in Charge of Landing.

No C-in-C can place a greater responsibility upon the shoulders of a subordinate than that demanded of the officer charged with the landing of troops against an organized defense.

Beachmaster. All that has been said of the Officer in Charge of Landing regarding knowledge of plans, orders, instructions, conference with C. G. E. F. and staff, information of weather, sea and beach conditions, apply with equal force to the Chief Beachmaster, who is a naval officer and lands with the first wave.

He controls the beach from high-water mark seaward and has charge of all naval operations on the

beach, landing facilities, beach recognition marks, organizes and controls naval beach communications, evacuates sick and wounded, cooperates with the commander of the Shore Party, and has an assistant beachmaster for each landing beach. A beach party of the necessary personnel accompanies each beachmaster.

Communication between ship and beach must be established at the earliest moment possible and signal parties equipped with radio, blinker, flag, etc., must be in the first landing group and sufficient stations established to give quick communication to flagship, covering fire groups and transport groups.

Wave lengths must be assigned, special pyrotechnic signals agreed upon and auxiliary signal methods provided. When possible, supplement communication by messages via boats bound for the desired ships. Code work should be reduced to a minimum as time lost in coding and decoding may be vital.

The beachmaster should also make an air reconnaissance of the beaches, if air reconnaissance is made.

The beachmaster is the sole connecting link between the troops on shore and the C-in-C, CG and supporting ships. If his communication system is OK and the information is delivered to him, the supporting ships will know how to support. If this system fails, so may the attack, due to unavoidable ignorance on the part of those still at sea. I will have more to say about communication later.

Shore Party Commander. A marine officer, one for each landing beach, with ample assistance to take charge of all labor, troops, equipment and supplies as soon as landed by the beachmaster.

He organizes beach facilities such as dumps, collecting stations, prisoners' cage, etc. He establishes information and communication centers, facilitates the movement of troops inland and cooperates with the beachmaster. He usually has an engineer party which in addition to performing shore party work, assists the beachmaster in establishing and improving landing places for boats, removing obstacles and obstructions, and the erection of temporary wharves.

His communication system *must* function and move forward with the troops as they advance in order that vital information may be promptly relayed back to the ships.

Night or day landing? It seems pertinent here to note the difficulties involved in a night or day landing. We hear many arguments pro and con the approach under cover of darkness and landing just before dawn.

If we consider the difficulties, from the naval viewpoint, of a night move to the debarkation point, we find the factors:

1. Darkness.

2. Navigation aids—removed or altered.
3. Mine fields—more difficult to locate.
4. Sweeping passage through mine fields—more difficult and hazardous.
5. Passage of ships through swept areas—more difficult and hazardous.
6. Defense against submarines—less efficient.
7. More difficult to locate assigned areas for ships.
8. Greater possibility of collision.
9. Greater difficulty of rescuing troops from damaged AP.
10. Greater difficulty of lowering boats without lights.
11. Greater difficulty in debarking troops.
12. Increased difficulty of ranging and spotting supporting gun fire.
13. Difficulty of scouting, observing and spotting by air.
14. Increased difficulty of opposing an air attack.
15. Difficulty of warding off a DD attack.
16. Difficulty of night counter-battery work.
17. Difficulty of landing at designated beaches.
18. Confusion in landing boat formation.
19. Confusion and congestion at the beach.
20. Difficulty of the C-in-C maintaining a proper conception of the progress of the operations.

Hence, the enemy naval tactical strength influences the C-in-C's decision as to the hour of landing.

Against this we must consider that in a daylight advance:

1. Secrecy and surprise is almost negligible.
2. Enemy naval forces, air, and land batteries may force the embarkation of troops into the landing boats a great distance from the beach. This factor alone will bring on many difficulties.
3. Defender knows, by its excellent observation, the strength and direction of the attacker's approach.
4. The defender's reception committee, referred to before as the things we might encounter during our approach to and on hitting the beach, due to increased efficiency in their observation, fire, communications and ability to maneuver and deploy for action, may, and will, if the attack is against an organized defense, cause such serious losses as to make success merely a forlorn hope.

At Gallipoli, the Navy demanded a daylight landing at Helles; concurred in a night landing at Gabe Tepe; and after protest, agreed to a night landing at Sulva Bay.

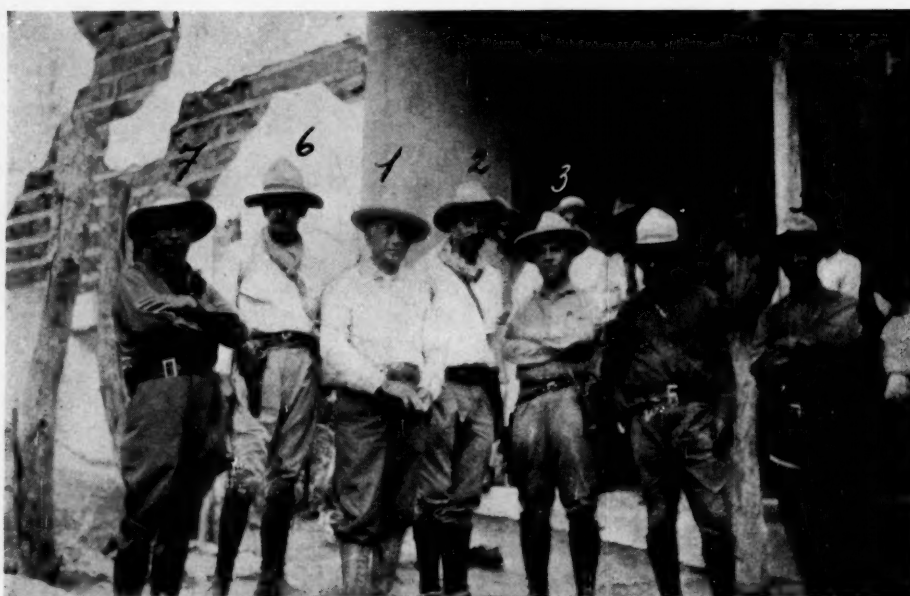
This decision as to the hour of landing is made by the C-in-C. The CGEF, if not of the same opinion, must present his views to the C-in-C, but there is no question of paramount interest, divided or joint responsibility, as in a joint Army and Navy landing. The decision rests with the senior naval commander and his decision is final.

If there was no other reason involved, this fact alone should cause the naval officer to give serious thought, study and consideration to expeditions of this nature.



The Second Nicaraguan Campaign

BY MAJOR JOHN A. GRAY, U.S.M.C.



GENERAL MONCADA AND HIS JEFES

July, 1927

1. Moncada. 2. Escamilla. 3. Wassmer. 4. Plato. 5. Telles.
6. Calders. 7. Sobalrano.

■ The Second Nicaraguan Campaign, officially included between the dates of August 27, 1926, and March 31, 1930, is in many ways unique among the various expeditions in which the Marine Corps has been engaged in recent years. In the first place, this was the type of military venture which may be termed an "intervention" as distinguished from an "occupation" such as the Haitian Campaign of 1915 or the Dominican Campaign of 1916. Armed conflict between the two political parties of the Nicaraguan People was fast degenerating from revolution into anarchy when the United States decided to intervene by landing its naval forces to protect foreign nationals and their property. There was no intention of occupying the country and setting up a military government as had been done on various occasions in the past. The American forces were in Nicaragua for the sole purpose of protecting persons and property from a state of disorder that was rapidly getting beyond the control of the duly constituted authorities. They were there to back up an official sent as the personal representative of the President of the United States to mediate between the warring factions. They remained there to supervise and insure a free and fair election when, after due deliberation, the Liberal and Conservative leaders decided that an election so guaranteed was preferable to the horrors of further bloodshed.

When the recalcitrant and stubborn jefe, Augustino Sandino, refused to obey the orders of his chief, General Jose Moncada, and turn in his arms in accordance with agreement, the Second Nicaraguan Campaign entered a phase that definitely distinguishes it from situations confronting the Marine Corps in the past. Whereas in Haiti or in Santo Domingo martial law was invoked and the military forces had a free hand to conduct such operations as were necessary to restore order; in Nicaragua the Second Brigade of Marines was compelled to initiate a campaign against Sandino in a section of the country where, openly or covertly, he was regarded as a national hero, and where there was no martial law in force to control the civilian population and assist the military in the prosecution and suppression of banditry. Again to distinguish this campaign from those in Cuba, Mexico,

Haiti, or Santo Domingo, the marines carried on their war against Sandino in an extraordinarily wild and remote region of Central America, situated more than a hundred miles from the railroad and their base of supplies. This was quite a different matter from operations conducted a few miles inland from coast towns, which usually distinguished the West Indian expeditions. Finally to mark this naval expedition from its predecessors, it was the first occasion since 1918 that the tremendous developments in aviation had been employed by an American expeditionary force under conditions of actual warfare.

For many months Sandino had been a thorn in the side of the Second Brigade when, on December 30, 1927, and again on New Year's Day, he ambushed two columns of marines that were attempting to form a junction at Quilali for the purpose of establishing a base from which to operate against his stronghold El Chipote. A number of marines and navy personnel were killed and wounded, with the result that the Eleventh Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, was dispatched from the United States to Nicaragua as reinforcement. Pending the arrival of this regiment, every effort was made by the forces in Nicaragua to gain a decisive action with Sandino. These efforts met with considerable success for Sandino and about six hundred of his followers were bombed in his far famed defences on El Chipote by VO Aircraft Squadron 7M, under the personal command of Major Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C. His band was further scattered and harried by a provisional battalion of marines led by Major Archibald Young, U.S.M.C., which advanced up the slopes of El Chipote and drove the remnants of the outlaw's forces before them. This battalion completed the demolition of such of Sandino's defensive positions that had survived the bombs of Major Rowell's air attack. In February, 1928, Sandino disappeared for the time being into the wilderness south and east of Murra in order to gain a breathing spell and to gather together his demoralized bandits for continued devilry.

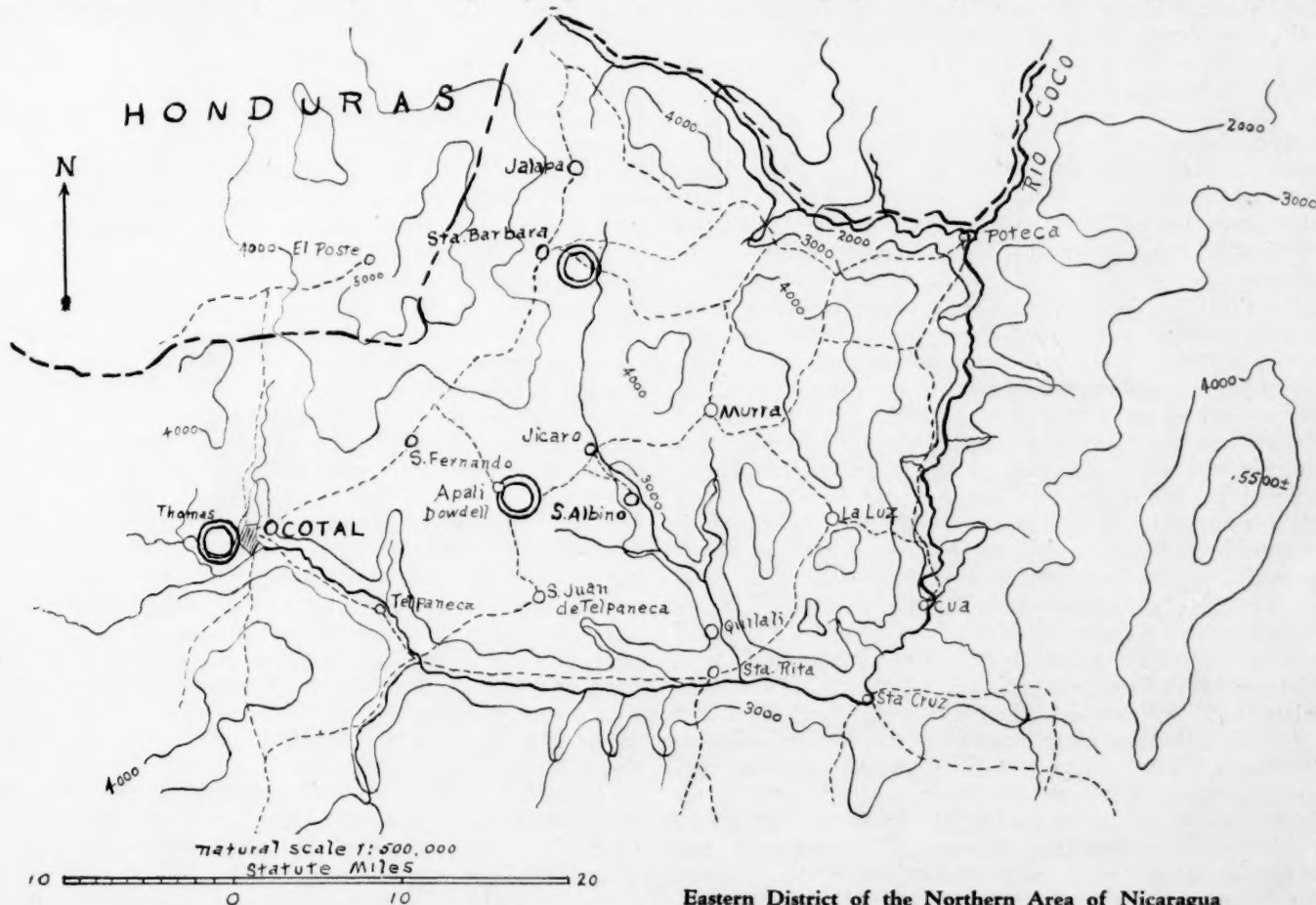
For purposes of tactical control western Nicaragua had been divided by a brigade order into the "Northern Area"

and the "Southern Area." The dividing line between the two areas ran generally from west to east through the towns Somotilla, Esteli, Jinotega, and Matiguas. The Fifth Regiment garrisoned the towns in both areas, but it was generally understood that when the Eleventh Regiment under Colonel Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., should arrive, it would relieve the detachments of the Fifth Regiment in the Northern Area, many of which had been in the hills for more than a year. Colonel Dunlap and his staff landed in Nicaragua in January, 1928, and proceeded almost immediately by plane to Ocotal, the headquarters of the Northern Area. Pending the arrival of his regiment this exceptionally able officer soon revealed his talents in the manner in which he employed the meagre forces then at his disposal to ferret Sandino from his hiding place. I was to have the privilege of participating in these operations for, on February 6, 1928, I received orders to proceed by plane to Ocotal and report for duty to the Commanding Officer, Northern Area. Colonel Dunlap directed me to relieve Major Young, then in command of the Eastern District of the Northern Area comprising the towns of Jalapa, Jicaro, San Albino, and Quilali. The northern outpost of this district was at Jalapa, in rolling, grassy, country close to the Honduran border. As the crow flies it lay twenty miles north of District Headquarters at San Albino, from where it could only be reached via the town of San Fernando, a distance by trail of forty miles. Jicaro was on the Rio Jicaro four miles northwest of San Albino. Quilali lay eighteen miles south of District Headquarters. The strength of the garrison at each of these towns varied, but the total force in the district averaged about 12 officers and 245 men.

East of this line of outposts stretched an unbroken wilderness of mountain, swamp, and tangled jungle, that

extended for one hundred and fifty miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Swift rivers flowing to the Atlantic drained it and formed the only paths through a country which was for the most part unmapped, unexplored, and inhabited by Indians many of whom had never seen a white man. It was a desolate, inhospitable region, and in the rainy season the streams roared through deep canyons or overflowed for miles into the heavy tropic undergrowth, making communication impassible by water. Such trails that existed were, for the better part of the year, sloughs, knee-deep in mud. Somewhere in this wilderness lurked Sandino, recovering from the blows struck him by Majors Rowell and Young. Our first task was to locate his hiding place. All sorts of rumors were rife. His foraging parties would be reported near Murra. Again they had been seen near Cua or San Juan de Telepaneca; but of the main band there was neither hide nor hair. The commands at Jalapa, Jicaro, San Albino, and Quilali repeatedly sent out patrols to investigate reports of bandit activities but drew blanks. However this patrolling was valuable in that it familiarized officers and men with the country, and enabled some excellent sketches to be secured of a region whose details did not appear on the maps. At San Albino Lieutenant Everett H. Clark, U.S.M.C., led many patrols. He was untiring in his efforts to secure information that might lead to a contact with Sandino. Speaking fair but very fluent Spanish, he pumped natives dry of any bandit intelligence they might possess. His sketches were clear and accurate and not random guesses of terrain which he had never traversed. Withal he was an energetic but a careful and clever leader on the trail, getting the maximum from his men but not bringing them in half-dead from exhaustion as sometimes occurred.

Aviation played a big part in all this preliminary work



and an even greater part when operations started. The pilots and observers were an intrepid lot. They gambled with death every time they flew across the area because east of Apali there was no bit of level ground large enough to bring a plane into in the event of a forced landing. Scarcely a day but what some plane did not circle over the hole in the mountains that was San Albino and "zoom" down over our signal station for a "pickup," or drop us the welcome news from outside, that let us realize there were other places in this world besides a God-forsaken, abandoned gold mine in the Nicaraguan bush.

The days passed and lengthened into weeks. An "R-2" estimate of the situation culled from various and sundry patrol reports and sketches turned in by both foot and air patrols, led to the belief that Sandino had established himself in a second Chipote located some miles to the east of his old stronghold, which camp he had named Bufona. One of his outposts, commanded by Colonel Coranado Maradiaga, was believed to be located at a place called by the Indians Division de Aguas, for the reason that the streams there flowed in opposite directions, some emptying east into the Rio Coco and others west into the Rio Jicaro. It did not take a great deal of imagination to figure out that the Division de Aguas was high country, probably a plateau or divide. There were bandit concentrations suspected also at places called Rempujon and Remango in the area east of Chipote. Lieutenant Clark had secured the information from one George Williams who lived at Las Encinas near Murra, that Sandino was getting his meat supply from the cattle country around Jalapa. Williams reported that during the month of February many head of beef had passed his ranch bound for the gateway at Murra into the little-known region to the south and east. Williams, who claimed British citizenship, had lived in Nicaragua for many years. He had once worked with Sandino when both were employed in the Butter's gold mine at San Albino. It was whispered that he was a deserter from the Royal Navy, years back; but at any rate he flew the British Jack over the ridge pole of his shanty and was never molested by the bandits. I will always believe that he played both sides in the game. His information, however, was usually dependable. This was about all the intelligence we had in regard to Sandino up until the morning of the nineteenth of March, when things began to pop.

On that morning three of our planes scouting over Murra, observed a group of about one hundred and fifty bandits and dove for them with machine guns sputtering. The fight that followed lasted for most of the day. The planes were holed many times by the return fire of the bandits, and one of the pilots, Captain Pierce, was severely wounded. Numerous bandits were killed and maimed by bombs or machine gun fire and the planes made several trips to Ocotal and return to replenish ammunition. That evening we received a radio message from Colonel Dunlap directing the organization of a combat patrol of three officers and fifty men to proceed immediately to the vicinity of Murra and clear this area of bandits. At 8:30 p. m. Lieutenant Clark and I with thirty-one men left San Albino for Jicaro to pick up the balance of the patrol. We rapidly covered the four miles of trail that meanders along the eastern edge of the Jicaro River Valley. Notified by field telephone of our departure, Lieutenant Potter was waiting when we debouched into the town. The patrol was soon organized as directed in orders, three officers and fifty men. It was adequately armed with one Browning automatic rifle and one Thompson sub-machine gun with the initial allowance

of ammunition to a squad. All officers were mounted and a pack train of seven animals carried five days' rations for the patrol. At eleven o'clock the last mule emitted his protesting grunt and we filed out of the sleeping village heading east on the Jicaro-Sabana Largo bull-cart trail. This trail rises almost imperceptibly until at Piela Cuesta it follows a mountain ridge three or four thousand feet above sea level. After the first inevitable halts to adjust the animals' packs the march was uninterrupted. Hour succeeded hour until at last in the eyrie light of early morning we halted on the crest of a pine clad ridge. Our guide said that it was not far now to Murra. The patrol rested awhile on the soft pine needles then began the descent. A mile from Murra the trail dips down abruptly and winds through a very narrow, heavily wooded, gorge. Murra lies at the bottom of a deep crater like valley whose sides rise at an angle of forty-five degrees to a rim one thousand feet above its red-tiled roofs. From the hill tops the scene was alluring but closer inspection revealed a looted and deserted village, its doors smashed in or sagging drunkenly. While a sentry stood guard on a knoll near the center of town the patrol busied itself in preparations for breakfast. Many of the men were too tired to eat and lay huddled asleep beside the fires. The clatter of an automatic rifle sounded their reveille. When we arrived panting at the side of the sentry its echoes had scarcely died away. The man said that he had fired at two mounted natives, armed with rifles and dressed in khaki, who had ridden into town from the east. Clark spent an hour combing the hillside with no result. An excellent mule bearing the brand "J.H.C." of Colonel Juan Colindres, one of Sandino's jefes, was captured. Breakfast was over when from the south came the drone of an airplane and the following message was dropped on the hillside where our panel signals lay ready for use. "To C. O. patrol. We hit a bunch of about 150, S. E. of Murra yesterday. Will tell you later location of the Jalapa patrol. (s/g Chappell)." At ten twenty the plane circled back with another message. "To Major Gray. The area to the S. E. of Murra about two miles looks suspicious but we can't locate anything. That is where we hit them yesterday and we notice a bunch of buzzards. (s/g Chappell)." Again, at ten fifty, a third message was dropped. "To Major Gray. The patrol from Jalapa is now at Terrerios. So far we can't locate anything. (s/g Chappell)." At this time I could see large flocks of buzzards circling over the Plantel and Patraras sections north and south of Murra, which the planes then straffing these areas had kicked up. Plantel lay between the Jalapa and San Albino patrols so I decided to move north and attempt to corner any bandit groups still in the Plantel section between the converging columns. Accordingly I notified the planes by panel signal that I was moving north and at one thirty we cleared Murra, marching up the left side of a deep and narrow valley. When two miles north of Murra, our point observed an armed native watching the column from across the valley. We gave him a burst from an automatic rifle, and he disappeared. At this time a plane came over and dropped a message from the Area Commander directing that patrols return to their home stations when satisfied that the area was clear. We reconnoitered Plantel. The trail north from this section climbs out of the valley up a mountain ridge covered with a heavy growth of giant fern. Two air bombs had registered on the trail. This mountain ridge ran due west to Las Encinas. On the far side of the ridge from Plantel was the section called

Oakland. Here we destroyed one-half of a case of dynamite and fifty feet of time fuse found in a native house. It was four o'clock in the afternoon and the patrol had marched twenty-three miles across difficult country since eleven o'clock of the night before. I decided to make camp at Oakland.

The following morning while preparing to break camp we distinctly heard the sounds of two Stokes mortar bombs and machine gun fire from the direction of Las Encinas. As we cleared Oakland, headed west along the mountain ridge towards Las Encinas, a native bomb signal was fired from a hill in rear of our camp of the night before. The Sandinistas frequently employed bomb signals preparatory to executing an ambush. The patrol was particularly on the alert as it advanced along the ridge trail which for the first five miles passed through a dense hardwood forest. This vigilance was rewarded when the point detected an armed native on the trail ahead who slipped into the underbrush, but not before his movements had been accelerated by a lacing from a Thompson sub-machine gun. The patrol arrived at Las Encinas at three o'clock in the afternoon where it was joined by the Jalapa patrol under the command of Marine Gunner Jenkins. Jenkins reported that he had camped the previous night at Murra and that while passing through Mine America at ten thirty that morning had encountered a group of ten bandits three of whom he had killed the remainder escaping. The Jalapa patrol continued the return march to its home station while we accepted the hospitality of George Williams for the night at Las Encinas. On the afternoon of the fourth day of our departure we arrived in camp at San Albino.

The two weeks immediately following this patrolling of the Murra area were extremely busy ones in the Eastern District. For some time "scuttle butt" rumors to the effect that the Area Commander was planning a concerted drive into the region east of Chipote had circulated. These were strengthening when we received orders to put ten days' rations for two hundred men into Quilali by the fifth of April. Jalapa, Jicaro, and San Albino, were supplied direct from Ocotul by bull-cart train. Quilali was supplied by pack train from stocks accumulated at San Albino. For the next two weeks Lieutenant Thomas J. Kilcourse, U.S.M.C., who was my Adjutant, Quartermaster, Mess Officer, and Post Exchange Officer, was busy night and day checking the stores that rumbled into camp from Ocotul in long, slow-moving, bull-cart caravans, and in making up pack trains and starting them off under escort to Quilali, eighteen miles to the south of us. There were innumerable details to care for. Equipment was overhauled and put in the best possible condition. Automatic weapons, of which there were a limited number in the Eastern District, were redistributed. Pack gear for the transportation of heavy Browning machine guns and Stokes mortars, with their ammunition, must be devised and constructed. An extra field wireless set was received from Ocotul and our ingenuity was taxed to provide safe but practical pack equipment for its transportation on the march. On April third the long expected field orders were received at District Headquarters. These orders directed the departure from home stations of three columns of troops, to form a junction at Monchones, east of Chipote, at a base to be established by the San Albino column. A fourth column of mounted troops was directed to operate along the Rio Coco as far down as Guiguili, then to strike west and cooperate with the foot troops. The Jalapa column of two officers and seventy-five men under the command of Lieutenant H. N. Ken-



yon, U.S.M.C., had the longest distance to go and cleared Jalapa on April fourth, marching via the Las Encinas-Murra-San Pedro trail. The San Albino column of three officers and seventy-seven men which I commanded, marched on April fifth via the San Geronomo-Santa Rosa trail. Having the shortest distance to go, we were to establish the base camp at Monchones. The Quilali column of two officers and sixty men under the command of Captain Arthur Kingston, U.S.M.C., marched north from its home station to reconnoiter the reported Bufona outpost of Sandino, supposed to lie somewhere east of Chipote. The Guiguili column of two officers and sixty horse-marines under the command of Captain Maurice G. Holmes, U.S.M.C., who was more at home in the saddle than most cavalry officers, cleared Quilali on April fourth, marching down the left bank of the Rio Coco towards Guiguili. These columns were assigned various objectives, but in general, the idea was to thoroughly comb the little known region east of Chipote, killing or capturing all bandits encountered and destroying all bandit food supplies and material found. After accomplishing their respective missions all columns were to rendezvous at the Monchones base, after which, the Senior Officer present was to conduct such operations as the situation warranted or the Area Commander might direct. Holy Week was selected as the period in which this plan was to be executed. It was my personal opinion that Holy Week was not the best time for a drive for the reason that, in Nicaragua, this week is the most important church festival of the entire year and from the President down to the lowliest "mozo" it is universally observed. Work ceases and the people return to their homes from far distant points to feast and celebrate. Even Sandino's bandits and home affiliations and I believed that we would find many of his followers absent when we entered the area in which he was hiding.

I have not the ability to adequately picture the diffi-

culties and hardships experienced by officers and men in the days that followed our "jump-off." Night patrols across the roughest parts of a terrain notoriously difficult, with no accurate maps to work with and the mental strain of possible ambush always in mind made this a real test for all hands. The following account of our experiences may in some measure reveal the problems that arise in bush warfare when widely separated columns operate in accordance with a prearranged plan in unknown and unmapped country similar to this section of Nicaragua. The San Albino column was organized with a strength of three officers and seventy-seven men, including one hospital corpsman U. S. Navy. It was armed with one Browning automatic rifle and one Thompson sub-machine gun to the squad. Rifle and hand grenades were carried by each squad. One heavy Browning machine gun, one Stokes mortar, and a field radio set accompanied the column. There were forty-four pack mules in the train which, besides reserve ammunition carried ten days' rations for eighty men. All officers were mounted. This detachment cleared camp at six o'clock in the evening of April fifth. It forded the Jicaro river below the mine buildings and began the long climb to the high mountain ridges which encircle San Albino. Lieutenant Clark with two squads in the advance guard led the formation. I followed with the main body and lieutenant Potter with two squads in the rear guard trailed the pack train. As we were obliged to march in single file, this was an unwieldy column and difficult to keep closed up in the dark. The men however, had been well indoctrinated in march discipline on many night patrols in these hills and I doubt that an observer fifty feet off the trail would have detected the column as it slowly wound its way into the mountains. The trail entered the San Geronimo section, a collection of silent, deserted houses. At eleven o'clock while the advance guard was passing through the Santa Rosa area, from far below in the valley on our left came the sound of automatic weapons firing. This I estimated was from the Jalapa column reconnoitering San Pedro, which supposition Lieutenant Kenyon confirmed when he joined me at Monchones. A short distance south of Santa Rosa the trail forks. The left fork leaves the ridge and entering the Murra valley crosses the Murra river and passes over the west slope of Chipote down into Monchones. The right fork continues south along the ridge parallel to the Murra river until this ridge gradually sloughs off to an end at the Jicaro river, opposite the north slope of Sapotillal mountain. From this point Monchones must be reached by following the bed of the Jicaro river down to its junction with the Murra river, then up the left bank of this river for one mile. The right fork is much the longer of the two routes but my guide assured me that the left fork trail over Chipote was too steep for our pack train, heavily laden as it was, to negotiate. When some days later I had to use this trail I was glad that I had taken his advice. All that night we forced our way down the ridge. The trail had been little used for a long time and was overgrown with brush. We reached the Jicaro river at daylight, pretty much all in. One of the pack animals died at this time and the muleros had their hands full keeping the exhausted animals from lying down. I gave the column a short rest, then we moved on, threading our way among the boulders of the Jicaro river bed until we finally arrived where it joined with the Murra. At eleven o'clock we reached Monchones and established the base camp on the south

slope of Chipote mountain. The camp was located on a ledge fifty feet above Monchones creek which insured an excellent supply of water. There was a proterro with a limited amount of cane forage nearby. The strategic location of the base may be appreciated when its position with reference to the suspected bandit concentrations at Division de Aguas and Remango is studied. The remainder of our first day in camp was occupied in resting and in preparations for the night patrol work which was to follow.

Clark and I rolled from our blankets in the cold damp of early morning and assembled the combat patrol of forty men, detailed the night before, who were sleeping together at one end of camp. We forded Monchones creek in the dark and in single file marched north east up the side of a mountain which had betrayed indication of bandit presence on the afternoon of our arrival at Monchones. It was light enough to see all members of the patrol in single file formation on the trail when we reached the top of the mountain. I halted the patrol about one hundred yards from a comparatively large and well constructed house which stood in the edge of a coffee grove. The advance guard crept forward to reconnoiter. As it entered the yard which surrounded this building two shots were fired from the edge of the coffee planting. One bullet struck close to Clark who was leading the point. It ricocheted over the patrol which deployed and advanced into the grove on the double. We found a well marked trail leading back from the house through the coffee bushes. This trail was cleverly enfiladed at several points by means of lanes cut through the coffee across which rifle rests of notched logs were laid. Some distance down the trail we came to a house concealed in the trees. It was roughly prepared for defence with a parapet of notched logs around all four sides. The coffee grove covered the top of the mountain and it was thoroughly searched without finding any trace of the men who had fired on the patrol. On the eastern face of the mountain we searched a house in which was found a U. S. Engineer Corps prismatic compass, numbered 27896, 1918. Members of the patrol identified it as belonging to the late Lieutenant Bruce, Guardia Nacional, who was killed in January at Sapotillal in the ambush of Lieutenant Richal's column. The house in which the compass was found overlooked a deep, wooded valley. Across the valley rose Bufona mountain. At seven thirty we heard the sounds of machine gun fire and rifle grenades from the far side of Bufona. I figured that this firing was from the Quilali column reconnoitering Remango, which Captain Kingston confirmed when he arrived at Monchones. After a last search through the coffee grove and the destruction of all potential bandit shelter we returned to the base camp for food and rest. On the way back to camp a plane passed over our patrol and acknowledged our identification panels. We tried without success to communicate by radio with Ocotal and other radio stations but it was not until the morning of April ninth that the operator got our field set to function. On the night of April seventh Clark and I with a patrol of thirty-five men marched north east from Monchones in search of the alleged bandit concentration in the Division de Aguas area. The trail after leaving camp followed along the southern and eastern slopes of Chipote then through extremely rugged country across the headwaters of the Creek de Oro and Creek Sungano. I rode a mule on this patrol and there were times when I thought that I might have to aban-

don the animal. We left the trail and scrambled across country, wading along stream beds and climbing hillsides which would have tested the activity of a goat. Our guide was a native boy who had been held prisoner by Coronado Maradiaga in his camp at Division de Aguas. We had left Monchones at dark and it was two thirty in the morning when we arrived at the foot of the lofty divide which is the Division de Aguas. Our guide knew the position of the "reten" or outpost that guarded the only approach to Maradiaga's camp. We surrounded the position and closed in. Fires still smoldering but it was empty. I decided to wait until it grew light enough to pick up a target before advancing on the main camp. Day was approaching as we left the reten by a trail leading up the divide. It was five thirty when the patrol crawled into position about a group of shacks at the very end of the ridge. The camp was deserted. We made coffee and waited for sunrise in a house which our guide said had been Maradiaga's headquarters. It was an eagle's nest, near the edge of a cliff that dropped off sheer for hundreds of feet to the valley floor below. West across the valley was Rempujon another reputed bandit outpost and to the east was Remango. Maradiaga's camp had been vacated in a hurry and all manner of worthless trash lay scattered about. Apparently the former occupants had no intention of returning in a hurry. The patrol thoroughly reconnoitered the area at sunrise, but though our guide stated that Maradiaga's band averaged about forty men none were encountered. While returning to camp firing was heard west across the valley from Division de Aguas. This was from the Jalapa column patrolling Rempujon. On the afternoon of April eighth the columns of Captain Kingston and Lieutenant Kenyon arrived in camp. Both of these officers had thoroughly covered the objectives assigned in their orders with much the same results that the San Albino patrols had experienced. The few bandits encountered were stragglers from the main bands whose whereabouts we were as ignorant of as before the drive started. We felt quite certain of one fact, that the area east of Chipote had been evacuated by Sandino. This negative information was transmitted to Ocotal with the request for further instructions and on the morning of April ninth orders were received by plane drop for all columns to return to their home stations.

Although the results obtained by this drive were in the main disappointing, a large quantity of Sandino's food stores which he had been industriously collecting and hoarding for the approaching rainy season were captured and destroyed. A few days after our return to San Albino the following message was received from the Area Commander:

FROM: AREACOMMANDER OCOTAL4-13-28
TO : C. O. MARINES SAN ALBINO
1113 FOR MAJOR GRAY STOP PLEASE
EXPRESS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF
THE SAN ALBINO COLUMN MY THANKS
AND APPRECIATION OF THE EXCELLENT
WORK DONE BY THEM DURING THE RE-
CENT OPERATIONS STOP DUNLAP 1630
COPY TO: JICARO APALI

This message more than recompensed us for any privation or discomfort experienced during the recent drive. All columns that were engaged in the operation received a similar message from Colonel Dunlap. The Major General Commandant, Major General John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., saw fit to mention it in his Annual Report to

the Secretary of the Navy the following December. It was now quite evident that western Nicaragua had grown much too active to suit Sandino. As we marched on April fifth into the country east of Chipote he started on his long trek of one hundred and fifty miles through the jungle to the east coast via the Coco River Route. The blows dealt him by Majors Rowell and Young in January and this recent descent into his retreat had decided him to look for easier pickings where marines were less numerous. So within a few weeks we were to hear of the destruction of the Pis Pis mines in eastern Nicaragua and in the months that followed to learn with pride of the fine work of Captain Edson and the aviation units who drove the bandit leader back to his old haunts and finally forced him to flee the country.

The time was now near for the Eleventh Regiment to take over the Northern Area from the Fifth Marines. About April fifteenth a battalion of the Eleventh Regiment under the command of Major Keller E. Rockey, U.S.M.C., arrived at San Albino. My orders were to turn over the Eastern District of the Northern Area to Major Rockey, and when the order to "execute" was received, to proceed by marching to Jinotega, via Quilali, Cua, Plantasma Valley, and Guale Pass. On the afternoon of April 22, 1928, the orders came to evacuate Fifth Regiment troops from the Northern Area. The march south was a comparatively leisurely affair on which we averaged fifteen miles a day. It covered the same ground passed over by Captain Livingston just four months before. Whereas Livingston's column encumbered with a pack train of two hundred and fifty animals labored for two weeks through mud literally knee deep, the trails now were dry and marching was a pleasure. We spent the first night at Quilali where Captain Kingston joined us with his detachment. The Eleventh Regiment relief commanding officer at Quilali was Captain Hunter. A few weeks later he died a lingering death in a contact with bandits east of Cua. My Adjutant, Lieutenant Kilcourse, had made the march with Captain Livingston from Matagalpa to Quilali. He showed us the spot where Sandino had ambushed the column, killing or wounding from fifteen to twenty officers and men. Our march south was uneventful and at noon on the fifth day after leaving San Albino we arrived at Jinotega, where I turned over my detachment of six officers and one hundred and fifty two men. Fourteen months later, ten of which having been spent very pleasantly in command of the Third Battalion of the Fifth Regiment at Matagalpa, I watched the volcanic peaks and cones of this turbulent country drop below the horizon from the deck of the *S. S. Colombia*. At Port Limon in Costa Rica several commercial travelers joined the ship. One of these men reported to me, most confidentially, that he had seen Sandino accompanied by members of his personal staff, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, ten days earlier, and that Sandino was enroute to Mexico to seek asylum until he could recoup his finances for continued operations against the marines in Nicaragua. At present writing, more than three years later, Sandino is still at large and recent newspaper reports have it that he is once more roaming the jungles of his old haunts. He will find no marines to oppose him now. But his life will not be entirely one of loot, and rape, and murder; for the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua trained by United States Marines, has taken up the work once the duty of the Second Brigade, U.S.M.C., and is fighting the old battle against bandits and banditry which will always be a problem in this unfortunate country.

The Quartermaster's Department

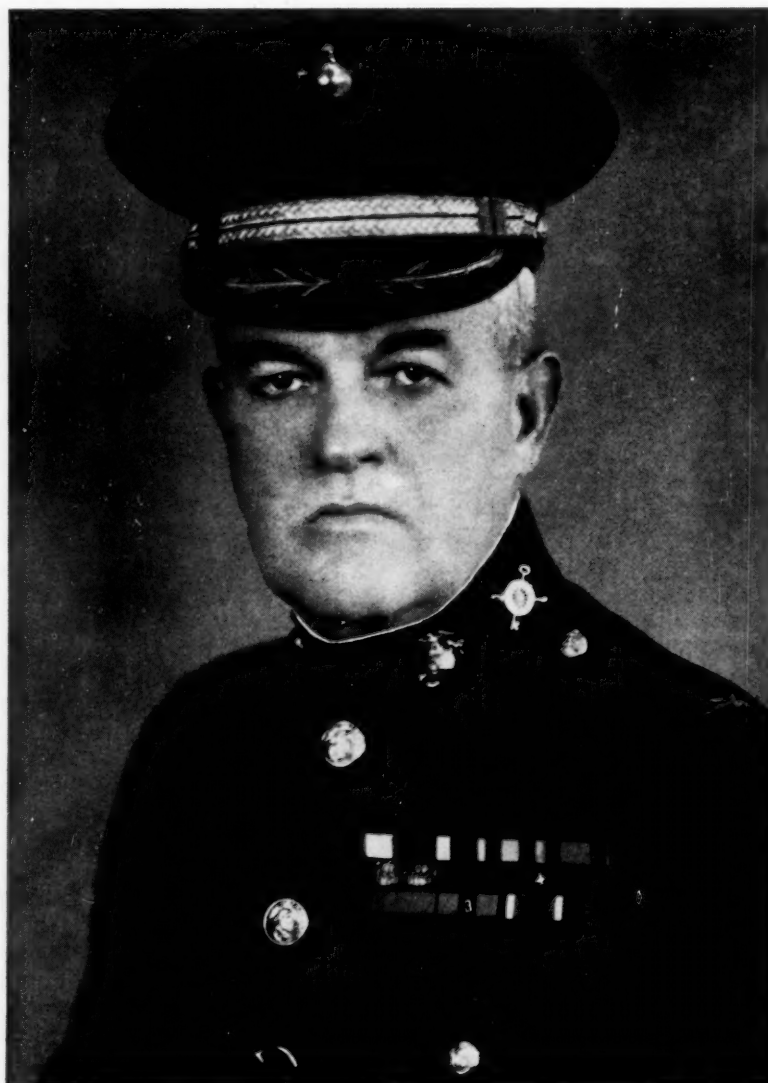
BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL BENNET PURYEAR, JR.

Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.M.C.

■ The Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps was first organized in 1799, when Lieutenant Thomas Wharton was appointed as the first Quartermaster of the Corps. Since that time the Department has functioned as the supply activity of the Corps, charged either directly or indirectly with the furnishing of all the materiel needs of the Corps with the exception of money appropriated for and administered by the Paymaster's Department. The Quartermaster's Department not only supplies food, clothing, small arms and accoutrements, military equipage, and similar items to Marines scattered all over the world, but also provides transportation for officers and men and their dependents, maintains and operates utilities at various posts, maintains buildings and grounds belonging to the Corps, provides motor transport and radio equipment and, through bureaus of the Navy Department having cognizance, provides ordnance other than small arms, and ammunition therefor, as well as barracks, officers' quarters, roads and other new construction required and authorized at Marine Corps posts.

Unlike the Army with its numerous supply branches, each engaged in the procurement, storage and issue of its own particular items of supply, the Marine Corps concentrates in its Quartermaster's Department all matters of supply, and looks to that Department to furnish its material needs either by purchase in the commercial market, manufacture in its own plant, or by procurement through other agencies of the Government.

From its principal functions as the supply agency of the Corps flow other functions of the Department. In



Brigadier General Hugh Matthews, U.S.M.C.
The Quartermaster

order to provide supplies and services of all kinds, fuel, transportation and other essentials, the Department must obtain appropriations from the Congress. This involves the preparation of annual estimates with the attendant phases of defending and justifying such estimates before the Budget Officer of the Navy Department, the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees of the Congress. Since heavy ordnance and ammunition therefor, aviation equipment and supplies, and boats required by Marine Corps forces, are furnished by the Navy at the expense of Navy appropriations, no estimates for such items for submission to the Congress are prepared by the Quartermaster's Department; similarly, appropriations for new construction for the Marine Corps come under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and estimates therefor are prepared and defended by that Bureau. However, the Quartermaster's

Department usually initiates these construction projects, collaborates with the Bureau in the preparation of plans and estimates, and assists in the procurement of the necessary authorization and funds. The Bureaus of the Navy concerned are very liberal and have been most helpful in the supply of items with which they are concerned.

To insure that supplies and services obtained are duly paid for, that they are taken up and used for proper purposes with a minimum of waste, that funds expended are a proper charge against the Treasury, and that statistics are available upon which to base requirements and estimates of funds, accounting is required.

To perform efficiently its various functions the Department in its organization provides a staff office at Headquarters, organized along functional lines into divisions and sections, each charged with specific duties; a manufacturing and supply depot at Philadelphia; general supply depots at San Francisco and Norfolk; and representatives at all posts and stations and with expeditionary forces.

Briefly, the organization of the Headquarters office is as follows:

The Administrative Division is charged with the preparation of estimates, the allotment of funds to the various stations or projects, the handling of questions pertaining to civilian employees and office personnel, the financial bookkeeping required in keeping track of the expenditures under the various subheads of the appropriation chargeable to each station, with general supervision of changes in the Marine Corps Manual, Uniform Regulations and other publications affecting the Quartermaster's Department, and officer personnel. This Division has charge of the Mail and File Room and of the Multigraph Room.

The Purchase Division handles the procurement of a very large part of the supplies purchased by the Marine Corps, the policy being to centralize procurement so far as practicable. This Division not only procures items of regular supply for depot stock, but also handles the procurement of miscellaneous open-purchase items of all sorts required at Quantico, Camp Rapidan and other nearby posts, and prepares the contracts for all East Coast purchases where the amount involved necessitates a contract. This Division handles the procurement and distribution of subsistence stores, and in cooperation with the Utilities Division procures annual requirements of fuel, forage, gasoline and oils. Due to the many restrictive laws, to the numerous and varying decisions of the Comptroller General, and to sharp competition for business, the procurement of supplies and equipment is extremely complex and requires constant and close supervision to insure that proper quality is maintained, that the Government gets what it requires and pays for, and that controversies with the Comptroller General and with unsuccessful bidders are reduced to the minimum.

The Disbursing Division is charged with the audit and payment of public bills covering supplies delivered and services rendered at East Coast points where no disbursing officer of the Department is stationed; with the handling of all questions pertaining to the transportation of troops and supplies, and dependents of officers and non-commissioned officers; and with the audit and payment of passenger, freight and express vouchers.

The Supply Division passes on requisitions from posts and depots, controls procurement of general stock items except subsistence, fuel and forage, prepares the Annual Price List, handles surveys and, through the Motor Transport Section, determines requirements, distribution and final disposition of motor transport. The Post Quartermaster's Office at Headquarters and the War Plans Section, Quartermaster's Department, are a part of this Division.

The Utilities Division supervises matters connected with the operation and maintenance of power plants, heating, lighting, refrigerating and distributing systems and with the installation of gas, water, steam and other services. It determines requirements of fuel, forage, gasoline and oils, maintains records of consumption and costs of fuel for the various stations. One of the re-

cent activities of this Division had to do with the studies and negotiations which led to the decision to install gas ranges in the barracks and quarters at Quantico, and with the final development of this project, which is now completed.

The Property Accounting Division is responsible for the audit of all property and subsistence returns, the clothing records of enlisted men, and for the maintenance of numerous records and data that are necessary in connection with the determination of requirements. The Officer in Charge of this Division also handles the roster of Quartermaster and Supply Sergeants and looks after the distribution of such personnel.

The different divisions and sections of the Headquarters office endeavor to maintain constant contact with each other and to cooperate in all matters in which two or more are involved, to the end that the best solution may be given to each problem presented. There is similar cooperation between the Quartermaster's Department and other departments at Headquarters.

The Philadelphia Depot is the only manufacturing depot, and the largest supply depot that the Corps has. Its physical plant is divided into two parts: one at 1100 South Broad Street, devoted to administrative and manufacturing activities, storage of clothing, materials for manufacture, and stationery, to the motor transport garage and shops, and to schools; the other, at Snyder Avenue, devoted to receiving, shipping and warehousing of public property other than clothing, stationery and materials for manufacture. The manufacturing branch of the Depot is divided into four departments, that is, clothing, equipment, mechanical and woodworking. These departments are manned primarily by civilians, enlisted men being used only for clerical duty and for work in the armory in connection with the Armorers' School. These manufacturing departments are engaged in the production of the many and varied articles used by Marines which it has been found advisable and economical to make rather than to purchase in the open market. Generally, the items manufactured are those that are not available in the ordinary markets and that would therefore have to be made specially by the outside manufacturer with resultant lack of competition. In addition to its manufacturing and supply activities, the Philadelphia Depot houses the Publicity Bureau, the Assistant Paymaster's Office and the Headquarters of the Eastern Recruiting Division. It conducts three schools, one in motor transport, one in quartermaster administration, and one for armorers, in which selected enlisted men are given thorough courses of training. These schools have been very successful, and their graduates have been in constant demand.

Through studies that have been made during the last few years at the Philadelphia Depot in conjunction with the Quartermaster's Office in Washington, marked progress has been made toward improving the distribution of stock in the Marine Corps and the reduction of the amount necessary to be carried. This is particularly true in regard to clothing, where the question of size is of great importance. A new tariff of sizes has been published based upon very accurate data. Use of this tariff together with later data designed to keep track of any changes in issues, and the careful study of stocks on hand, not only at the Philadelphia Depot but at other depots and posts as well, whenever clothing is to be manufactured or purchased, has enabled the Department to reduce the amount of clothing necessary to be carried in stock and at the same time place the

posts and depots in a better position to meet demands upon them, and to supply fresher stock. The old boggy of "unpopular sizes" is gradually disappearing.

The San Francisco Depot obtains most of its regular stock, other than subsistence stores, by requisition on the Philadelphia Depot, buying locally only such items as can be more economically obtained on the West Coast, and distributes to posts on the West Coast, in the Orient, and to ships' detachments in the Pacific. Funds are allotted to that Depot to meet the ordinary needs of stations supplied by it, and the Depot Quartermaster allocates such funds in accordance with the needs of the several stations. All important or special projects requiring expenditures in excess of the amounts normally allotted to the San Francisco Depot are referred to Headquarters for final decision.

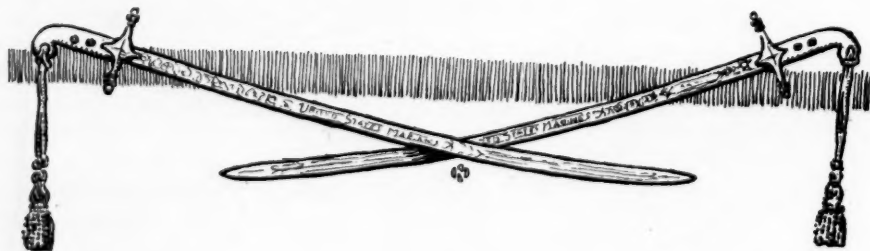
The Norfolk Depot is concerned chiefly with the supply of stations in the West Indies and of nearby Marine Corps activities in the Fifth Naval District. It obtains its supply by transfer from Philadelphia, from the Supply Officer, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, and by purchase. It maintains an expeditionary stock for use in event of an emergency requiring the fitting out of an expedition on the East Coast. Its location at the Naval Operating Base has been of great assistance in assuring the proper supply of forces in the West Indies.

At every post and station there are one or more representatives of the Quartermaster's Department, charged in greater or less degree with the many duties of that department. At small stations and on board ship the commanding officer of the post or detachment is usually the accountable officer, and as such is charged with the proper supply of his command and with accountability for the property in its possession. At larger posts there may be a line officer detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster for duty as Post Quartermaster, while at the more important posts there may be several officers regularly detailed for periods of four years, or permanently commissioned in the Quartermaster's Department, one of whom is the Post Quartermaster, charged with the general supervision of the Quartermaster ac-

tivities, while the others act as his assistants in charge of distinct functions of the Department in the post.

Similarly, with expeditionary forces, there will be one or more Quartermaster representatives, depending on the size of the organization, the difficulty of supply, and the character of the operation to be engaged in. Study of this character requires great versatility, the ability to meet new situations, and the faculty of using expedients to take the place of the things normally available at home which may not be obtainable in foreign countries. In transportation facilities, particularly, use has to be made when necessary of every imaginable type of conveyance to insure the supply of forces operating in the field. In Nicaragua, for instance, use has been made of practically every imaginable type of transportation, including pack trains, bull carts, motor trucks, tractors, boats of all descriptions, running from dugouts to steamers, railroad and transport planes.

In all its activities, it is the constant endeavor of the Department to adequately and promptly supply the real needs of the Corps in housing, equipment, arms, food, and in every facility or service required for the proper and efficient functioning of the Corps. Its success in doing this is dependent not only upon the efforts of the personnel assigned to the Department, but largely upon the cooperation of the Corps as a whole and of Commanding Officers in particular. This is especially true in these days of depression, when the strength of the Corps is reduced, annual appropriations curtailed, and economy the watchword. Valuable assistance can be rendered, and the task of keeping within the available appropriations made much easier, if officers in positions of authority throughout the Corps will seriously concern themselves with the elimination of waste in all its aspects; with the control of Government facilities, to the end that they are used only for official purposes; and with the careful consideration of every proposed new project involving the expenditures of stores or money so that only essential projects are undertaken or recommended to higher authority.



"War in Nicaragua"

BY WILLIAM WALKER

A Review by Captain Charles T. Brooks, U. S. Marine Corps

■ Standing at the head of the list of men who caused the period of 1850 to 1860 in American History to be known as the period of the Filibusters, is William Walker, a man of courage, intelligence and with a marked ability to lead men. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1824, the eldest son of a Scotch banker, he was educated in that state and graduated from the University of Nashville in 1838. He then studied medicine in Edinburgh for a time and afterwards continued his education in France, Germany and Italy. He traveled abroad for two additional years and gained much in the knowledge of foreign languages and laws of the countries which he visited. Upon his return to the United States he took up the professions of Doctor, Lawyer, and Journalist, but having a roving venturesome spirit soon went to California, arriving there in 1850. Here he resumed his practice of Law and at one time was an editor of the San Francisco Herald.

His dreams of founding an empire were taking root and his adventures began in 1852 at the age of twenty-eight. Roche in his "Story of the Filibusters" has described him as being slight of stature, five and a half feet high, and weighing one hundred and thirty pounds. His high round forehead and gray eyes were strikingly fine. He never showed any signs of emotion other than anger or excitement but these were sufficient to awe the most truculent desperado into submission as abject as that of the maniac before his keeper. Add to these a rare frugality of speech, a morality ascetically pure, and a temperance equally patent in speech and action, and we know as much of the outward man as did the thousands of men who feared and loved him and died for his sake.

This was the man, wanderer, adventurer, visionary



WILLIAM WALKER

Soldier of Fortune

who in 1852 found himself at the head of a band of men in the unknown land of Lower California in an endeavor to gain strength to invade Sonora, Mexico. His purpose was to make a section of this country safe from the marauding Apaches thus making colonization possible. Their ill starred venture was doomed to a short life and the little band returned to California, having been roughly used by the elements of that inhospitable land and the privations that beset them. It was a schooling of the first order however and each of them returned having been forged by this rough usage into soldiers of the most practical school. Walker, although he was defeated in his purpose of founding a colony in Sonora, had successfully led his men through many dangers and privations to a safe return and very justly felt his strength as a capable leader of men of the hardest type.

Upon his return he became the editor of a San Francisco newspaper and in 1854 the plan was evolved which led him to

Nicaragua and the many experiences with which his book, "War in Nicaragua," is mainly filled.

Strange to say, the political intrigues, professional revolutionists and coup d'etats of Central America existed in 1854 in practically the same form as today. The country was then new to American enterprise and great westward expansion and the consciousness of wealth that lay in the wilderness and country of the Pacific Coast also brought the undeveloped country of Central America under the ever roving eyes of Americans and foreigners alike looking for wealth to be had for the asking.

One of the owners of the newspaper of which Walker was editor, Byron Cole, conceived a plan whereby a grant for colonization in Nicaragua could be obtained

from the authorities of that country. He sold his interest in the paper, proceeded to Nicaragua and succeeded in gaining such authority from D. Francisco Castellon, Provisional Director at Leon. Castellon had been elected by a group of revolutionists who had secured a foothold in the Province of Leon and were endeavoring to overthrow the government headed by President D. Fruto Chamorro who maintained headquarters at Granada. Castellon's group were known as Democrats while Chamorro headed the Legitimists.

Upon Cole's return Walker pointed out the fact that the agreement as drawn was not in accord with the United States neutrality law of 1818, for the violation of which Walker had been tried upon his return from his expedition into Lower California. Cole then returned and secured a colonization grant, under which three hundred Americans were to be introduced into Nicaragua, and were to be guaranteed forever the privilege of bearing arms. This agreement was in due form and accepted by Walker. The aid of such a force of Americans to support his government was eagerly sought by Castellon and its arrival anxiously awaited.

Walker, who had now been given the title of Colonel by popular acclaim, set about financing such an enterprise and recruiting the force necessary. After much difficulty limited finances were obtained. He found in California many men who were ready and willing to join an undertaking. Fifty-eight men were recruited and Walker has described them as men whose adventurous spirit had led them into other undertakings equally dangerous. They sailed on the *Vesta* from San Francisco May 4, 1855, and arrived five weeks later at Realjo, the nearest port to Leon.

In the meantime matters had not been going well with the Democrats. They had been confined almost entirely to the Occidental Department. The Legitimists held all the Oriental and Meridional Departments and most of the towns and villages in Matagalpa and Segovia. Castellon had entrusted his army to General Munoz who had the reputation of being the greatest soldier of Central America. The gentleman had been invited to come from Honduras whither he had retired several years previously in consequence of having failed in a prior revolution. Munoz had acted wholly on the defensive and gave every indication of desiring a reconciliation of the parties. Col. Walker looking over the situation, conceived a plan whereby the offensive was the best solution to such a state of affairs. He accordingly got permission to proceed with his small body of Americans which he called the Falange, to the Department of Meridional and Rivas with the intention of taking them, thus shifting the scene of operations to the district south of Granada, then the capital of the Legitimist forces.

To Walker, it was of utmost importance that any plan of action on his part should be directed toward the route of the Transit Company in order that reinforcements could be obtained from passengers bound across Nicaragua to and from California. All of his operations were later conducted with this idea in view. He was far-sighted enough to realize his small force of Americans would necessarily be in need of all additional strength he could obtain. He needed both recruits from the States and volunteers from among those who had tried luck in California and failed and might be induced to cast their lot with him. The path of the Transit

Company led across Nicaragua with San Juan del Sur as the Western port of embarkation.

To assist him in this undertaking against Rivas, the Director of Leon assigned a force of 200 natives under Ramirez to accompany him, but only a part of those were recruited. Walker's entire force at this time consisted of 55 Americans and 110 natives. His optimism was of the highest order to think that with such a force he could independently seize and hold two provinces occupied by vastly superior numbers.

He proceeded by boat to San Juan del Sur where he disembarked and marched toward the town of Rivas. The Falange on the morning preceeding the attack was altogether a group of desperate and hard looking characters, without uniforms, all with heavy growth of beards and with hat brims sagging from the tropical rain. They were hard too, for despite their small numbers they attacked Rivas like a crowd of buccaneers without waiting for the help of the native contingent, and gained the center of the town. Ramirez with his 110 natives who were not as eager as the Americans came lumbering slowly down the road toward the city after the attack had begun but finding the howling Americans surrounded by overwhelming numbers, immediately decided this was no place for him, turned toward Costa Rica and did not stop marching until he and his company were clear of Nicaragua.

Walker soon found his position in the town untenable and was forced to withdraw. The withdrawal was equally difficult but after the first rush, the Legitimists having lost seventy killed and as many wounded, were content to let them go. The Americans' loss was six killed and twelve wounded, five of whom had to be left behind and were later killed by the enemy.

This engagement is typical of his operations. With a flair for organization of men of little training he proceeded to the scene of action, used a hasty simple plan executed with vigor and then usually found himself outnumbered and forced to withdraw. Many of his men were excellent individual fighters, delighting in the excitement of battle but their rashness often led them into false positions.

His force having dwindled to such small numbers Walker found little hope now of remaining in this vicinity. He returned to San Juan del Sur where he embarked for Realjo, thus concluding his initial operation in this new land where he and his followers were seeking their fortunes.

After the return to Leon inaction was a difficult problem for men of such restless spirit. There we find Walker addressing them as the precursors of a movement destined to affect materially the civilization of the whole continent. This sufficed until he could gather supplies and equip his men for another invasion of the Meridional Department. On this occasion he again succeeded in getting a native force to accompany him and set out with a determination to seize and hold the Pacific terminal of the Transit.

Adopting a different maneuver this time he proceeded to Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, just south of Rivas, with the intention of planning his action from that point. He arrived early the second morning of his march from San Juan del Sur and had not long to wait for action. Guardiola who had just been in action against Munoz in the north descended upon him with a large force of Legitimists. Walker's plan of defense and dispositions were hastily made. With his back to the Bay he posted the high ground to his right with a

detachment of Americans. Fighting for their lives the entire force including the native accompanying force put up such a stubborn resistance that the Legitimists were repulsed and their ammunition train captured by Walker's men. Their success not only gave them a lake port of the Transit Company but raised the morale of the entire force to a high pitch.

Following up this success he immediately marched on Rivas, captured it and made it a base of operations against the city of Granada. The city of Granada was celebrating the victory of the army in the north, with much ringing of church bells, feasting and drinking and the usual festivities on such an occasion. Marching on the city with the utmost secrecy, he surprised the defenders and attacked at dawn. His attack was so sudden and unexpected that his one hundred and ten filibusters had little difficulty in gaining complete possession of the town. His only loss was one drummer boy.

Having control of the capital of Nicaragua, Walker then endeavored to establish peace in the country and made overtures to Corral, the commanding general of the army of the Legitimists. He was met with refusal. In the meantime Parker H. French, with a body of Californians, had just landed in Nicaragua with the intention of joining Walker. Overestimating his ability and strength he made an unauthorized attack on Fort San Carlos at the head of the San Juan River. His dream of being a successful general however was immediately shattered in his crushing defeat. He then joined Walker and reported his ill fortune. In retaliation of French's attack, the Nicaraguans set upon a number of California passengers at Virgin Bay and killed six of them. Shortly afterwards the Commandant at San Carlos fired on a steamer killing several American passengers.

Walker with a stern hand, whether his action was legal or not, took very effective means of retaliation against this unwarranted attack. Mateo Mayorga was the Legitimist Secretary of State and had been captured when Walker took Granada. He held this cabinet officer responsible for the deeds of his party, took him on the plaza of Grenada and had him shot. This stopped indiscriminate killing of passengers and Corral immediately agreed to treat for peace. He was officially welcomed to the city by Walker and the Granadinos had their customary festival in honor of such an event.

The two opposing political factions represented by Walker and Corral entered into an agreement whereby Don Patricio Rivas was chosen as President, and it began to look as though a lasting peace had been established. A native cabinet was chosen and Walker made Commander in Chief of the Armies. He probably felt that with such a position and his faithful Falange to back him, he could afford to let the politicians play their game as they liked.

In an endeavor to regain his lost power, Corral was detected shortly afterwards in treasonable communication with Costa Rican authorities soliciting their aid against the white men. He was tried by a court martial and shot. Walker's enemies accused him of using this method to rid himself of a dangerous rival. That Walker's justice was impartial is shown by the fact that one of the men of the Falange, having mortally wounded a native boy in a drunken brawl was also tried and executed.

Walker's power in Nicaragua was not only opposed by his many enemies in that country but also by the

Costa Rican Government on the south and Honduras on the north. Costa Rica was encouraged and helped by other interests who did not desire to see Nicaragua in the control of an American and by some who were antagonistic to Walker himself. Accordingly Costa Rica declared war on the Americans of Nicaragua and started an expedition three thousand strong under the Prussian Baron Von Bulow toward their northern boundary.

As a counter offensive Walker sent an expedition against the Costa Ricans. He did not command it in person and was unfortunate in his choice of its leader. His force was not only defeated, but routed. So unexpected was the outcome the victors feared a ruse and did not pursue their advantage.

Following these events were several months of peace for Nicaragua, as Roche says, that of her slumbering volcanoes. During this time the Falange grew to 1,200 men recruited mostly from the Southern States and California. Walker proved to be a stern commander and absolutely abstemious. Desperate characters joining his organization for the purpose of license and free and easy habits were doomed to disappointment.

Now began a series of events that finally led to Walker's nomination and election to the Presidency of Nicaragua. True there was some territory in the north not participating in the election but its inhabitants were classed as rebels to the existing government and of course they were not in a position to vote.

Peace for Nicaragua was as usual short lived. Walker's chief duty as President seemed to be to withstand the onslaughts of the opposition and those whom he classed as revolutionists against the duly constituted authority of the State. Not only must he deal with the malcontents of Nicaragua but the Costa Ricans were hammering at him from the south. A large group having landed at San Juan del Sur, Walker was confronted with the task of keeping the Transit open and holding the city of Granada. This he could not do so he decided to abandon Granada. Here Walker left the most lasting sting and to the Nicaraguans the greatest insult. He did not desire Granada to fall into the hands of his enemies so he retreated and completely destroyed it. Henningson who was entrusted with the task did it thoroughly and in leaving posted a sign on a lance with the following words: "Here was Granada." Here was a violation of the codes observed by revolutionists and counter revolutionists. The city of Granada was dear to all Nicaraguans, a prize to fight for and the symbol of power. To destroy it was defamation of the most odious sort.

Walker's power was now on the wane and reverse after reverse befell him. Finally with his remaining small forces concentrated in Rivas he made his last stand against the allies composed of Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans. He was not to be dislodged however and the struggle was long and bitter. Death through fighting, desertion from ranks, famine and disease took its toll of the Falange but Walker held on.

Early in February, 1857, the American Man of War, St. Mary's, arrived at San Juan del Sur with Commander C. H. Davis commanding. He immediately began negotiations between the Allies and Walker and after three months finally persuaded Walker to surrender to him to be returned to the United States. This was managed in such manner that the remaining members of the Falange were given safe custody out

of the country and Walker with his staff was taken aboard the *St. Mary's*.

Here Walker ends his chronicle of events, written in a most impersonal manner and more than duly modest of his own achievements. He goes to great length to justify his proposal to introduce slavery in Nicaragua, and among his arguments we recognize many as those brought forth by the South to justify their position. Of the many instances for which his enemies had criticized him he is careful to state all facts and allows his reader to judge. The historian will recognize many of the names of his associates to all of whom he gave full credit for the part they took and their exploits. He is unstinting in his praise for those who were loyal.

Upon Walker's return to the United States he was

received as a hero in the South, due to his efforts on behalf of slavery in Nicaragua. He made three later attempts to return to Nicaragua with a force but was apprehended each time and returned to this country. His fourth attempt was in June, 1860, when he decided to land in Honduras and proceed down the east coast to Nicaragua. He was again apprehended but this time by the British who turned him over to the authorities of Honduras. He was tried, condemned and shot.

This date not only marks the close of the filibuster period but the end of the life of its most colorful character. To understand this period you must know his life. Others there were who were brave and distinguished but none surpass the influence and following or color of his exploits.



Huntington's Marines

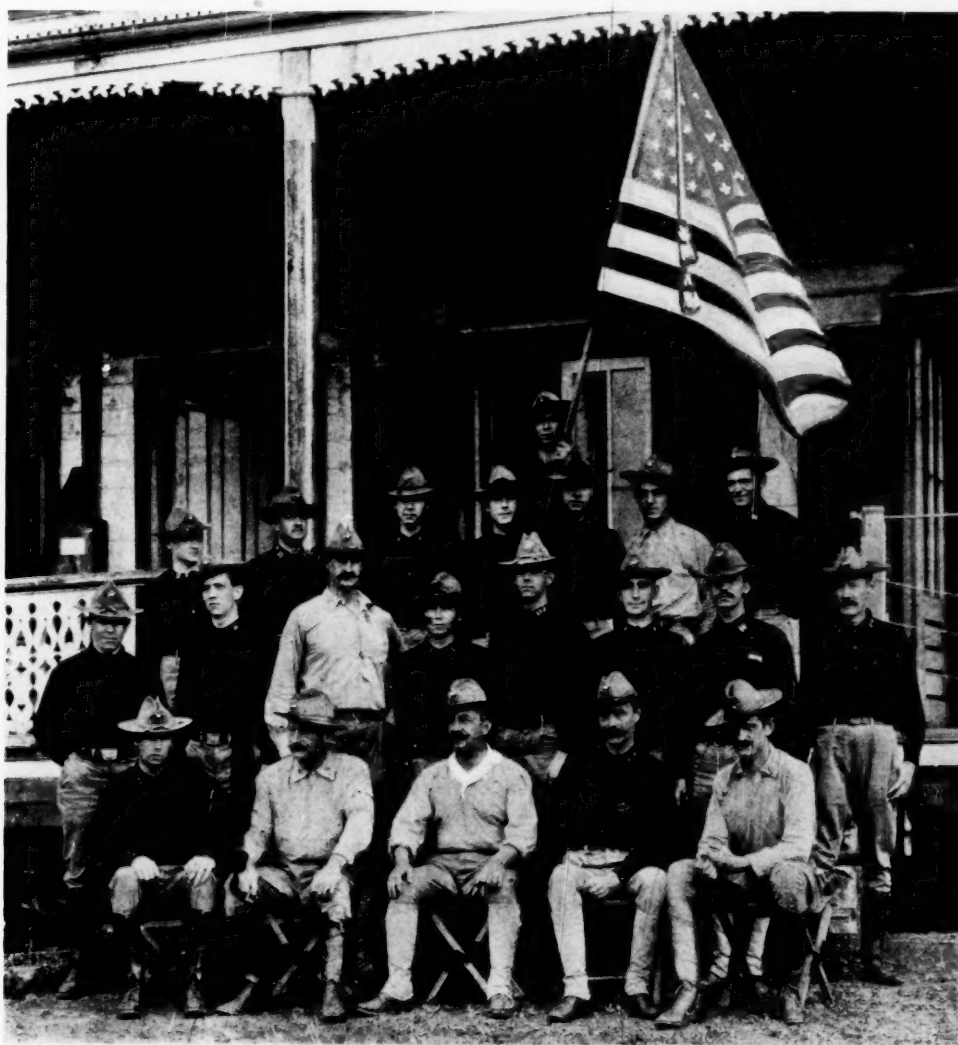
A TROPICAL SUN baked the dry slopes above Guantanamo Bay. Through the chaparral and the dense bush around the Marine encampment flitted the shadowy forms of the guerrillas—Spaniards, with the cruelty of the Inquisition and the guile of Indians!

Four awful days—from June 10th to June 14th, 1898. Four sleepless nights, filled with the humming note of Mauser bullets, the pop of Spanish rifles, and with trees that turned into men. And then . . .

Early in the morning, June 14th, four companies of devil-dogs, wearied by the insistent blows of an unseen enemy, charged unwaveringly into the stronghold of the bush-whackers, capturing their blockhouse and destroying their fortifications.

Thus the Marines, under Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, won the first battle on Cuban soil and effectively established a base of operation against Santiago.

"All Quiet Along The Chagres"



Officers of the Second Regiment U. S. Marines, Bas Obispo, Panama, January 15, 1904

Reading from left to right facing the picture

UPPER ROW:—Captain George C. Reid, Captain William Hopkins, Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Furlong, Captain Robert H. Dunlap, Captain Robert F. Wynne, Captain Smedley D. Butler, and Captain Logan Feland.

MIDDLE ROW:—Second Lieutenant Davis B. Wills, Second Lieutenant Fred D. Kilgore, Captain James T. Boots, First Lieutenant William Brackett, Captain Charles H. Lyman, Second Lieutenant Gerard M. Kincade, First Lieutenant John W. McClaskey, First Lieutenant Samuel A. W. Patterson.

LOWER ROW:—First Lieutenant Ellis B. Miller, Major James E. Mahoney, Lieutenant Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, Major Lewis C. Lucas, and Captain Herbert J. Hirshinger.

The Civic Obligation of a Military Organization

BY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DON S. KNOWLTON,

Brigade Surgeon, Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade

■ In considering the obligations that a civilian military organization owes to the community in which it lives, one has only to turn back the pages of our Country's history. Records are replete with splendid examples of services rendered by the military in times of local emergency, such as riots, conflagrations, floods, hurricanes, famine, and the like.

In the early days of our great republic, when the populace became alarmed over unforeseen difficulties, the Militia were always called to lend a hand, and their services were usually performed in a most commendable manner. In later years the Organized Militia, the National Guard, the Naval Militia, the Naval Reserve, and in the last few years, the Marine Reserve, have considered it a duty to cooperate at all times in every possible manner with the communities in which they live.

In Washington, with its many parades and its opportunities as an assembly point for the Nation, it can be readily seen that local organizations have an opportunity to play a large part in civic affairs. Since its organization in November, 1929, the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade has very quietly and without ostentation worked into many of these events and turned in a good score. The Medical Department of the Brigade maintains a dispensary at 458 Indiana Avenue, which is open many nights each week, with trained personnel standing by, and is equipped to handle any emergency that could arise in that particular locality.

The first definite opportunity for service occurred when the Capital was invaded on the morning of December 6, 1931, by a group of some fifteen hundred individuals, self-styled "Hunger Marchers," in reality a group

of Communists. At the request of the authorities, the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade Armory on John Marshall Place was thrown open to them. These unfortunates had made little or no preparation to provide for their sick, and a detachment from the Twentieth and Twenty-third Field Hospital Companies was mobilized in the dispensary at 458 Indiana Avenue to care for this group from a medical standpoint. A detail of six enlisted men and two officers from the Medical Department of the Brigade stood watch from the morning of December 6, to midnight, December 9, 1931. A total of over two hundred and fifty dispensary calls were made, and twelve sanitary inspections were made in the gilletts where these individuals were quartered. One of the two ambulances belonging to the Brigade was standing by during this period of active duty, and proved a valuable aid in caring for the sick. The Major and Superintendent of the Washington Police Force characterized the efforts of the Medical Department as "extremely valuable in this emergency."

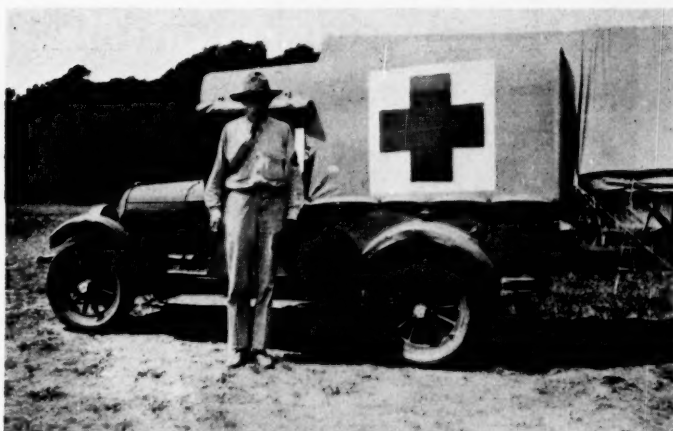
The next opportunity for civic services came when the Brigade was invited to assist in organizing the parade in Alexandria on February 22, 1932, the occasion being the George Washington Birthday Celebration. At that time the Medical Department organized an aid station and furnished an ambulance the entire day. This service received a great number of comments from parade officials, cognizant of the scope of the work performed.

On the occasion of the Dedication of the Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, the Brigade was again invited to participate, and again an aid station was organized, and an ambulance stood by for any eventualities. Those who took part in these ceremonies will recall rather vividly the downpour that occurred on that day, creating a situation very close to actual field conditions. Approximately twenty-five individuals were treated at the Sixth Brigade aid station, and the ambulance made several trips to the local hospital with people requiring hospital attention.

The greatest opportunity for community service since the Brigade was organized came in a most peculiar fashion. When the Bonus Expeditionary Force invaded the Capital, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Force requested Colonel J. J. Staley to furnish a detail of Medical Officers and Medical Corpsmen to take care of the sick veterans who were members of the Bonus Army. Immediately a detachment from the Brigade Medical Troops was mobilized and stood by under orders from June 2, to June 22, 1932. These troops were on duty at the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade Dispensary at 458 Indiana Avenue continuously day and night during this period, with two ambulances standing by. Lieut. Comdr. Don S. Knowlton, Brigade Surgeon of the Sixth Brigade, Lieut. W. L. Schafer,



Part of the five thousand cases from the ranks of the Bonus Marchers treated by the Medical Detachment, Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade, 1932.



Staff Sergeant Ira LaLonde with Ambulance, 23d Regiment, Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade.



Field Hospital, 20th Marine Reserve Regiment, Camp Pollard, Virginia Beach, 1932.

Regimental Surgeon of the 23rd Marines, and Lieut. Howard H. Strine, Regimental Surgeon of the 20th Marines, together with Lieut. L. M. Lucas, Dental Officer of the 20th Marines, and Lieut. A. V. Cercell, Dental Officer of the 23rd Marines, and eight Hospital Corpsmen comprised this detail. From actual tabulation of veterans treated at this dispensary, the results speak for themselves. More than five thousand veterans received medical aid. Over fifty minor operations were performed, and over one hundred teeth were extracted or filled by the Dental Surgeons. When medicines and medical supplies were needed, members of the Brigade purchased them out of their own funds or went out among Washington drug houses and solicited aid. Patients requiring hospital treatment were evacuated to Gallinger Hospital, using Brigade Medical Department ambulances. By this service a great deal of the load was removed from local hospitals and dispensaries, and many fine expressions of appreciation were heard from prominent local personalities, and especially from the veterans themselves. It gave those who participated in this detail a tremendous amount of satisfaction to hear such expressions from many of the veterans, a number of whom were ex-Marines, to the effect that "the Marines would always see them through." There is no doubt that the work of this particular group of Marine Reservists contributed in no small way toward safeguarding the Capital from an epidemic at this time. To quote Major Pelham D. Glassford of the Metropolitan Police Department in a personal letter to the Brigade Surgeon, he says, "I want to express to you my thanks and admiration for the indefatigable efforts

of your Medical Department to maintain the health of our out of town veterans. Your work should be an inspiration to all of us."

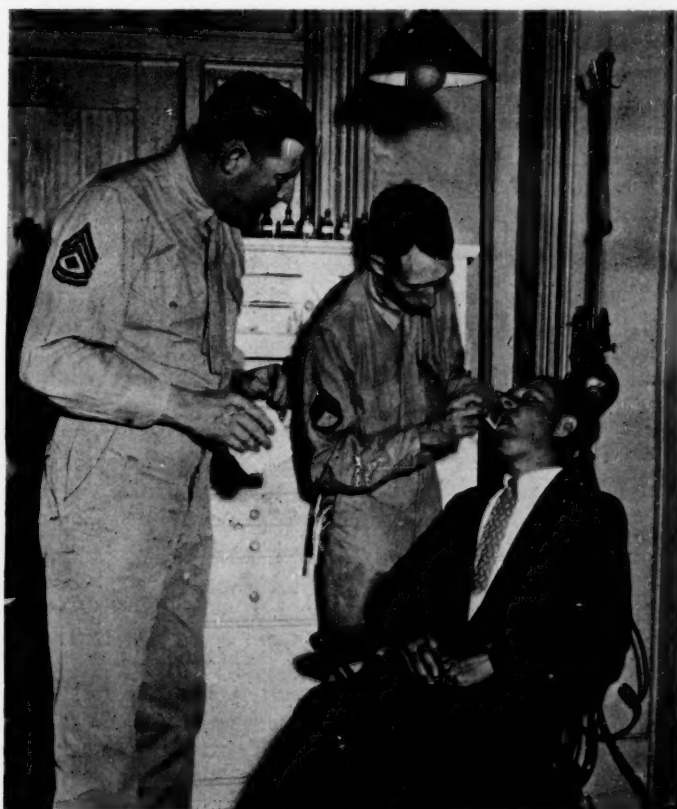
The dispensary is the recipient oftentimes of a number of calls for services in or about the locality where it is situated. Members of the Metropolitan Park Police or the Metropolitan Police Force will occasionally bring in some person who is in need of medical attention, and it has always been readily forthcoming.

On Labor Day, September 5, 1932, while the entire Brigade lead the Firemen's Parade, the Medical Department maintained two aid stations, and both ambulances were available for duty, which they very efficiently rendered. Several cases of heat prostration and fainting among the spectators were treated by the organization.

It is interesting to note that in the event of any local emergency that could arise, the Medical Department of the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade could, within two hours' notice, mobilize its entire personnel of sixty men and seven officers, and be available for duty, with two ambulances and full field equipment, and medical supplies. This detail could completely equip two dispensaries, two twenty-four bed field hospitals, and a headquarters sufficient to function. Definite mobilization plans to this end have been worked out and are in effect.

A civilian military organization certainly owes to the community a definite obligation. The Sixth Brigade recognizes that fact very keenly, and will always strive to pay off. And in that service comes the satisfaction of a task well done. And so the Brigade carries on.

"Esto Perpetua"



Bonus Marchers receiving dental treatment at Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade Dispensary, 1932.

Observations of a Marine at the Annual Bombing and Gunnery Matches

BY CAPTAIN H. D. CAMPBELL, U.S.M.C.

■ These Matches are similar in many respects to the National Rifle Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio. They are held annually, the contestants are composed of the best Aerial bombers and gunners in the Air Corps, they are held about the same time of year, i. e., after the annual practice season, and elimination contests at home stations, are open to contestants from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and are conducted by a staff appointed especially for this purpose.

THE MATCHES

The matches are composed of the following events:

Match I—Pursuit Pilots' Match—

- Event 1—Machine gunnery at ground targets.
- Event 2—Machine gunnery at tow targets.
- Event 3—Low altitude bombing.

Match II—Attack and Observation Pilots' Match—

- Event 1—Machine gunnery at ground targets.
- Event 2—Machine gunnery at tow targets.
- Event 3—Low altitude bombing.

Match III—Observers' Match—

- Event 4—Machine gunnery at ground targets.
- Event 5—Machine gunnery at tow targets.

Match IV—Bombardment Match—

- Event 6—Intermediate altitude bombing (5,000 feet).
- Event 7—High altitude bombing (8,000 feet).

THE EVENTS—*Event No. 1*—Machine gunnery on ground targets by pilots. This event is fired by pilots of pursuit, observation and attack aviation, in four phases, firing at a rectangular target on the ground, 6 feet high, and 10 feet wide, inclined at sixty degrees from the horizontal. Phase No. 1 consists of a frontal dive, phase No. 2, an approach from the right and dive, phase No. 3, an approach from the left and dive and phase No. 4, a 180° turn and dive. Two lines are laid out on the ground, one at 400 feet from the line of targets and another at 1,400 feet. No shots may be fired forward of the 400 feet line and all maneuvering must be done within the limits of these two lines. The targets resemble an ordinary rifle range target with the same scoring system, hits in the bulls-eye counting 5 points, center ring 4, next ring 3, remainder of target 2. Fifty rounds are fired on each phase, a total of two hundred rounds and a possible score of 1,000 points.

Event No. 2—Machine gunnery at tow targets.—Fixed guns only are fired and the event is run off by pursuit, observation and attack pilots, in two phases. Phase No. 1 consists in attacking the towed sleeve from the rear and above, while Phase No. 2 is from the front and below. The target consists of a cloth sleeve fifteen feet long, three feet at the mouth and two feet at the tail with a five foot black band in the center and towed by another plane at a distance of about 800 feet. Hits in the black count 5, elsewhere 4. Fifty rounds are fired on each phase, a total of 100 rounds and a possible score of 500 points.

Event No. 3—Low altitude bombing.—Contestants attack the target in a rather steep dive, bombs being dropped singly in separate passages over the target. The target consists of a circle fifty-six feet in radius with a white bulls-eye in the center six feet in radius. A hit in the bulls-eye counts 25 points with one point for each two feet from the edge of the bulls-eye. Ten bombs are dropped with a possible score of 250 points. Time limit for the event is twenty minutes and the minimum altitude allowed in releasing the bombs is 300 feet.

Event No. 4—Machine gunnery at Ground targets by Observers.—This event is fired by observers only, from the rear cockpit of an observation plane, using the flexible machine gun. The target is a rectangle six feet high and twenty-five feet long. A black strip, three feet wide, is outlined along the center of the target parallel to the longitudinal axis thereof. For Phase No. 1 the target is inclined at 60° from the horizontal. The plane is flown in alternate directions parallel to the target and must not approach closer than the four hundred foot line, nor make more than six trips past the target in each direction. For Phase No. 2 the target is placed flat on the ground and flights made in alternate directions above the target with a minimum altitude of two hundred feet. Ninety-seven rounds are fired in each phase, a total of one hundred and ninety-four, with a possible score of 870 points.

Event No. 5—Machine gunnery at tow targets.—Flexible guns only are fired and by observers from the rear cockpit of an observation plane. The target is the same as that described in Event No. 2. This event is also run off in two Phases. In Phase No. 1, the firing plane flies along parallel to the towed sleeve, but must at no time approach closer than 100 feet. In Phase No. 2, the firing plane approaches the target from the rear end below and at an angle of not less than 30°. Ninety-seven rounds are fired on each phase, a total of 194 rounds with a possible score of 970 points, scoring same as in Event No. 2.

Event No. 6—Intermediate altitude bombing, 5,000 feet.—This event is primarily for heavy bombardment planes, using the latest approved bomb sights. Teams consist of a pilot and a bomber. The target is a white disk on the ground, fifteen feet in radius, placed in the center of a white ring 100 feet in radius. The event is divided into two phases. In Phase No. 1, the bomber drops his bombs in separate passages across the target and may choose any direction of approach, which is usually directly into the wind. Phase No. 2 is the same as No. 1, except that the direction of approach must be at right angles to the wind. Five bombs are dropped on each phase, total ten bombs, possible score 1,000 points. A hit within the circle counts 100 points, with one point deducted for each ten feet from the edge of the circle, i. e., hit 110 feet from center counts 99 points. Bombing must be completed 40 minutes after first bomb is dropped.

Event No. 7—High altitude bombing, 8,000 feet.—This event is identical with Event No. 6 except that the bombing is done from 8,000 feet.

RULES FOR THE MATCHES—An endeavor has been made in the foregoing to boil down the rules into simple language in order that any person not acquainted with same may have a general understanding of the events and the methods of scoring, without digesting the thirty-five pages of technical printed matter as laid down for the conduct of these matches, under direction of the Chief of the Air Corps. For further details the reader is referred to Training Regulations No. 440-40, March 11, 1929. It is also suggested that the reader refer to same, pages 7 to 19, for illustrations of the targets.

Penalties are provided for all phases of the matches and were awarded strictly in accordance with the rules. I spent considerable time in the air and on the range and failed to see a single infraction of the rules which did not receive its proper penalty. I cite this here to show: first, that a few excellent scores were reduced by penalties; second, that were the planes allowed to approach closer to the target much more impressive results might have been attained; and third, that every endeavor was made by the officials to promote fairness and a keen spirit of competition.

GENERAL INFORMATION—The matches opened on Monday, September 12th, and were fired in record time. The weather was almost ideal which undoubtedly accounts for the fact that the matches were run off in three days this year as against a week, the best previous record. The weather can probably also be credited, with at least some part, in the marked improvement of this year's scores over those of last year when conditions were not as ideal. Visibility, the smoothness of the air and cloud formations, or the lack of same, have a considerable influence on the accuracy of aerial bombing and gunnery. We must therefore make some allowances in our calculations for the weather, as it happens to be favorable or unfavorable.

Air Corps Officers in charge of the matches were highly elated over the results obtained. Not only were the scores much better than in 1931 but many records of previous years were shattered and the matches will evidently go on record as the most outstanding yet recorded in this country.

Standard equipment was used throughout. Stoppages and jams were rare although not entirely absent. Only one "hung bomb" was reported during the entire matches. For the high and intermediate altitude bombing old 100-pound war time bombs were used, filled with 4 pounds of black powder, producing only a sufficient detonation to mark the hit.

Towers were located near the bombing range from which each bomb was accurately plotted by the triangulation system. Dug-outs were provided on the machine gun range to facilitate scoring. Officers counted, checked and re-checked all scores. The firing line was connected with Match Headquarters via radio telephone. Scores were plotted and posted promptly. The events ran off very nicely and interest ran high. Competition was keen and in many events the winner was not known until the last shot was fired.

THE PURSUIT PILOTS' MATCH—*Match No. 1*.—Lieut. W. C. Morse, of the Ninety-fifth Pursuit Squadron, March Field, California ran up the phenomenal score of 1,014 in this match to better the winning score of 849 last year. The runner up was only 44 points behind with a score of 970, next best 869, and all three higher than the winner of last year's event; showing that progress is being made. In analyzing the score sheet for this match we find some rather startling facts. In the first event, i. e., firing at ground targets with the front gun, which is a fixed gun and fires through the propeller, out of a total of 1,800 rounds fired 1,400 or 78%, reached their mark in the targets, which are 6 feet high and 10 feet wide. What does this mean? It means that it has been proven beyond a doubt that airplane fire at ground targets and especially at stationary targets is aimed fire and fairly accurate. The question might be asked, "What would be the effect if these firing planes were themselves under fire?" We can only make one reasonable answer and that is it would certainly be less effective, but only in proportion to the effectiveness of the opposing fire. If the ground troops duck and run and seek cover, the opposing fire will be ineffective. On the other hand if they stand up boldly and direct every possible weapon at the attacking planes, the attackers' fire may in turn be the one to become ineffective. Why not begin now to train our men to shoot at moving targets?

PURSUIT PILOTS' COURSE

MATCH No. 1

Contestant	EVENT No. 1										EVENT No. 2										EVENT No. 3																				
	First					Right					Left					Rear					Phase 1					Phase 2					Phase 3					Match					
	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	3	2	Sc.	Ttl.	15	4	Sc.	5	4	Sc.	Ttl.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Sc.	Sc.	Stand.
Capt. Hoyt	1	7	26	1	102	6	8	15	9	92	20	13	7	0	148	9	8	7	4	91	433	1	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	17	0	0	0	20	17	21	14	92	530	9	
1st Lt. Loutzenhaiser	14	8	11	8	151	16	7	15	4	153	11	16	8	9	124	9	8	7	9	110	538	1	3	17	3	7	43	60	21	24	20	25	25	24	24	22	21	25	231	829	4
2nd Lt. Anton	6	11	14	7	124	20	17	5	1	217	11	13	15	13	126	17	15	14	4	126	593	3	4	31	3	4	31	62	20	10	11	16	18	16	25	0	25	12	153	818	5
2nd Lt. Bundy	13	16	14	1	173	9	8	14	15	128	14	15	9	6	164	20	7	18	6	189	654	10	13	102	4	5	40	142	16	22	21	23	18	25	14	14	15	6	174	970	2
2nd Lt. Coutlee	20	1	9	1	133	14	14	8	4	158	8	6	16	11	134	11	13	7	11	150	575	3	6	39	7	11	79	118	0	25	11	16	22	13	15	22	25	25	174	869	3
2nd Lt. Crabb	10	14	18	2	164	15	9	11	6	27	11	6	12	8	162	14	5	9	7	125	445	5	9	61	3	3	27	28	0	0	0	13	20	17	20	16	20	13	119	652	6
2nd Lt. Morse	16	18	14	0	184	15	14	18	3	191	16	7	7	11	143	20	16	7	6	197	715	6	9	66	1	4	21	87	14	20	21	25	18	24	18	24	25	23	212	1014	1
2nd Lt. Parrin	2	5	17	11	103	2	11	19	1	60	5	16	23	6	170	2	7	9	15	95	428	2	4	26	1	3	17	43	0	5	11	0	0	16	8	15	16	20	91	562	8
2nd Lt. Dorr	1	6	3	15	68	2	4	5	7	49	3	2	14	5	71	12	5	10	14	131	319	5	6	49	3	7	43	92	14	14	16	20	14	21	25	28	17	20	183	584	7

OBSERVATION AND ATTACK PILOTS' COURSE
MATCH No. 2

Contestant	EVENT No. 1																				EVENT No. 2					EVENT No. 3															
	Front					Right					Left					Rear					Phase 1		Phase 2			Phase 1		Match													
	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	3	2	Sc.	5	4	Sc.	5	4	Sc.	Ttl.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Sc.	Sc	Stand.	
Lt. Bawsel	11	7	8	5	117	8	6	12	5	110	10	6	11	4	115	7	4	6	5	79	421	2	5	30	1	2	13	43	0	0	21	12	3	4	21	24	23	21	129	593	10
Lt. Cork	12	8	15	15	167	16	15	12	1	178	7	5	8	12	133	6	7	6	17	110	588	3	3	27	3	2	23	50	24	18	22	25	19	21	13	23	14	19	198	836	2
Lt. Fanauder	3	9	23	3	126	11	6	6	5	107	8	3	3	7	75	9	9	17	5	135	443	3	2	23	0	2	8	31	11	23	18	10	10	5	10	13	16	10	126	600	9
Lt. Goodrich	10	12	12	7	141	12	14	18	5	180	7	10	14	10	137	19	16	9	2	190	648	9	15	105	0	3	12	117	12	21	19	19	23	22	20	23	16	22	197	962	1
Lt. Meisenholder	22	12	16	0	206	5	7	14	7	104	7	8	13	8	116	18	4	14	7	188	588	6	6	56	51	1	9	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	7	19	670	6
Lt. Messmore	12	12	10	7	152	9	8	8	15	131	4	2	16	16	103	6	11	17	13	151	419	0	2	8	1	3	17	25	16	20	15	21	25	15	17	25	21	17	192	636	7
Lt. Mills	5	4	15	0	119	11	6	13	4	126	4	0	4	11	107	1	1	2	7	29	499	1	4	21	0	1	4	25	3	0	0	13	19	20	18	8	6	24	111	635	8
Lt. Peterson	28	13	7	0	213	20	11	9	2	175	8	10	10	10	123	10	5	8	15	124	635	4	5	40	1	2	13	53	22	4	23	6	12	19	11	11	10	16	134	822	5
Lt. Davis	9	15	13	2	198	9	12	17	1	146	6	3	14	21	126	1	2	5	17	62	532	7	9	71	1	2	13	84	25	15	17	17	16	23	15	12	17	9	166	782	4
Lt. Maxwell	4	5	16	1	90	17	11	14	5	181	14	7	9	7	139	6	13	14	7	138	548	2	2	18	2	1	14	32	23	19	20	9	9	3	13	20	19	23	158	738	5
Lt. Rogle	0	11	10	5	134	12	10	9	7	116	0	0	3	11	31	5	8	7	8	94	375	2	8	42	3	1	19	61	17	7	24	14	19	10	15	16	22	16	150	586	11

It is also worthy of note that out of a total of ninety bombs dropped by the nine contestants in this match during the dive bombing contest, only 12 fell outside the target, while about four-ninths or nearly fifty per cent dropped within the small area contained in a circle twenty-five feet in diameter.

THE OBSERVATION AND ATTACK PILOTS' MATCH—Match No. 2.—This match consists of the same events as Match I, the only difference being that an observation plane is used instead of a pursuit plane. The results however were practically the same. 1,597 bullets hit the targets out of 2,200 fired or a percentage of 72% against 78% for the pursuers. While only 11 of 110 bombs failed to hit the target, the average bombing score was Observation 142, Pursuit 158. Hence, it is at once apparent that the pursuit plane has a slight advantage over the observation plane for fixed gun work and also in dive bombing. This is due to its superior maneuverability. The advantage, however, is so slight that we should not overlook the possibilities of a two-seater with the added advantage of an observer and another gun or two in the rear cockpit, especially for use in the Marine Corps, when not opposed by hostile aviation. The observation types have been used very satisfactorily in Nicaragua for the past five years.

This Match was won by Lieut. C. G. Goodrich of the Fifth Observation Squadron with a total of 962, which bettered last year's score by nearly 300 points.

OBSERVERS' MATCH—Match No. 3.—Seven of the ten contestants in this match, who bettered the score of the winner of last year's match were led by Lieut. P. D. Jacques, Ninety-ninth Observation Squadron, Mitchell Field, New York, who turned in a score of 1,025 or nearly 400 points better than the 657 which won in 1931. While the percentage of hits on the ground targets with the flexible (observer's) gun was only about 30%, officials were much pleased with the improvement shown. The slightest movement of the plane throws the gunner off and the target passes by so quickly, that these difficulties, combined with the difficulties encountered in manipulating the gun in the slip stream, at present high speeds, offer problems for designers which are not easy to overcome. These targets, it should be remembered, are six

feet high and twenty-five feet long which offer a considerable surface to shoot at, but in spite of this fact the hits are much fewer than with the fixed guns fired by the pilot, at a target a little over one third the size. It should also be borne in mind that the rear gun is designed principally for firing at other planes in the air and is primarily a defensive weapon.

THE BOMBARDMENT MATCH—Match No. 4.—This match was without doubt the most impressive of all. Some very astonishing scores were made, especially the possible of Capt. Eubank and Lt. Morris from 5,000 feet, and the 496 (out of a possible 500) of Lieuts. Offutt and Ladd from 8,000 feet. Except for the loss of a bomb Capt. Eubank's team would have left a record behind, which as we say in the Marine Corps, would be "Something to Shoot At," and for some time to come. His actual score was 1,972 out of a possible 2,000 but a penalty reduced this to 1,872, giving first place to the other team just mentioned, with a score of 1,932. The match consists of two events, both of which are bombing, the first from 5,000 feet, the second from 8,000 feet. Each event is divided into two phases. In the first phase the pilot is allowed to choose his own direction of approach which is usually directly into the wind, since, if the wind is from the same direction all the way down to the target there is no drift. There is also the added advantage that the plane is traveling slightly slower when headed up-wind.

If the pilots' choice means anything in this match and other contests which I have observed, it is not unreasonable to expect that under actual war conditions the majority of bombing attacks from high and intermediate altitudes, will either be up or down wind, and in the absence of any better guide we can build our defense originally upon this assumption. Anti-aircraft guns can be located with their strongest defense into the prevailing winds, pursuit aviation can do the same and the bombers will perhaps be forced to bomb crosswind or in the least favorable direction for themselves. In the case of many targets such as an aircraft carrier, battleships, bridges, etc., this might mean the difference between a successful bombing mission and a failure.

Any aviator will tell you that the air is much smoother in the early morning and the late afternoon than it is in

OBSERVERS COURSE

MATCH No. 3

Contestant	EVENT No. 4						EVENT No. 5									
	Phase 1			Phase 2			Phase 1			Phase 2			Match			
	5	3	Score	5	3	Score	Total	5	4	Score	5	4	Score	Total	Score	Standing
Capt. Mayer	12	7	77	10	8	74	151	74		370	61	15	365	735	886	3
Capt. Morris	4	5	35	17	13	124	159	27	6	159	32	11	204	363	522	8
Lt. Geer	15	9	97	20	17	155	248	51	5	275	55	7	303	578	826	5
Lt. Lanbach	13	13	104	10	8	74	178	85	18	411	52	6	284	695	873	4
Lt. Mundy	6	8	54	24	24	192	246	26	11	174	9	7	73	247	395	10
Lt. Steed	11	13	94	33	14	207	301	37	9	221	53	7	293	514	815	6
Lt. Thompson	15	14	117	20	20	160	277	77	3	394	58	3	302	699	976	2
Lt. Bruce	7	11	68	12	12	96	164	10	11	94	35	6	199	293	457	9
Lt. Jacques	16	20	140	27	15	180	320	43	21	299	69	15	405	704	1024	1
Lt. Schoonmaker	7	8	49	24	24	216	265	21	10	145	52	3	272	417	682	7

the middle of the day. It was also very noticeable during the matches, that, all other things being equal, much better bombing and much better gunnery scores were made during these periods of smooth air. This fact coupled with the additional fact that morning is preceded by, and evening is followed by darkness, providing cover for the approach and return trip respectively, it is not unreasonable to expect that the majority of important long distance bombing missions will be carried out at dawn or dusk.

Recent Developments.—A practical experiment was recently carried out at Langley Field, Va., by Capt. George Kenney of the Air Corps. A column of troops was marched along the road and on the first signal of the approach of a formation of attacking planes the troops scattered in every direction as far as wide as time permitted. When the planes reached a position from which they could conduct their attack each man stopped and remained in his tracks until a target was placed where he stood. The attack was then conducted with live bombs and machine gun ammunition. An endeavor is being made to obtain a copy of the report of this operation, which should be worthy of our study.

CONCLUSIONS.—From my observation and a close study of the score sheets, the following conclusions are drawn:

a. Rapid strides in aerial bombing and gunnery have

been made during the past year. With improved equipment, better sights and more practice we may expect even greater progress in the future.

b. Weather conditions appreciably affect the accuracy of the airman's weapons. Dawn and dusk are the most favorable times of day for bombing missions.

c. Ordnance equipment for airplanes has reached the state where it is highly dependable.

d. These scores can not be taken as representing a cross-section of the ability of aviation bombers, gunners and pilots. They represent the best and allowances must be made in figuring possible results of air attacks based on these figures.

e. Dive bombing is more accurate than high altitude bombing.

f. Bombing up or down wind produces more accurate results than bombing cross-wind, which will be conducive to hostile attacks from one or the other of these favorable directions.

g. The effect of aerial machine gun fire and bombing on massed troops will be destructive and highly demoralizing. It will be necessary to make practically all large troop movements at night, remaining under *effective cover* during the daytime.

h. The infantryman and machine gunner should be drilled in shooting at moving targets. These targets can

BOMBERS' COURSE (D-1 Bomb Sight)

MATCH No. 4

Contestant		EVENT No. 6														EVENT No. 7													
		Phase No. 1						Phase No. 2								Phase No. 1						Phase No. 2						Match	
		1	2	3	4	5	Sc.	1	2	3	4	5	Sc.	Ttl.	1	2	3	4	5	Sc.	Ttl.	Sc.	Stand.						
Bomber	Pilot																												
Capt. Richter	Lt. Ryan	92	100	93	92	100	478	85	84	56	86	100	411	889	100	76	95	100	82	453	84	45	61	20	38	248	701	1590	6
Capt. Smith	Lt. Walsh	100	100	96	100	98	494	100	100	93	100	95	488	982	100	84	97	92	82	455	100	94	99	81	56	430	885	1867	4
Lt. O'Connor	Capt. Eubank	100	100	100	100	100	500	Lost	100	96	100	96	392	892	100	93	100	93	100	486	96	100	98	100	100	494	980	1872	3
Lt. Mills	Lt. Farman	98	92	100	62	100	452	88	89	100	94	100	471	923	96	62	85	76	95	414	87	96	95	100	100	478	892	1815	5
Lt. Ladd	Lt. Offutt	82	100	92	100	97	471	95	92	100	98	97	482	953	98	99	100	100	99	496	92	99	94	98	100	483	979	1932	1
Lt. Shelly	Lt. Simions	100	91	94	100	100	485	98	98	100	95	100	491	976	96	83	89	92	92	452	100	95	100	97	100	492	944	1920	2

be moved on tracks, pulled on wires or towed by airplanes. Shooting at small gliders released by airplanes would also be an interesting experiment.

i. Ranges with almost unlimited facilities for firing live ammunition are necessary to produce expert aerial bombers and gunners.

j. The mystery of hitting the bulls-eye from the air is gradually disappearing and along with improved sights, better equipment and scientific training amazing results are being obtained. Cognizance of this fact should lead

to the fullest co-operation between air and surface forces in working out their problems together.

k. There is a wide field for experimentation in working out the best defense against air attacks as it relates to ground forces and naval surface craft.

While witnessing these matches I was extended every possible courtesy. The match officials, the contestants, the Commandant and the personnel of Langley Field co-operated in every way to assist me and to make my stay a pleasant one.

Contact Clubs—A Suggestion for Reserve Officers

BY CAPTAIN FRANK MALLIN, F.M.C.R.

■ They were attending camp at Quantico, Va., some fifty Reserve Officers from all parts of the country. Some were going to Company Officers' School, others the Basic School, and others to the Signal School.

They were individually receiving excellent training. They were quartered in tents on a hill overlooking the Potomac, where the nights were cool. The mess was fine. Everything seemed ideal. They were all in fine fettle. But—

The days, however, were short; and the nights long. Which was something the Marine Corps couldn't regulate. And on these long nights things began to happen. It seems some of the younger officers either couldn't get to sleep, or just wouldn't. Instead they engaged in horseplay to make the nights exciting for their brother officers. They organized a society, which they called the "Buzzards," whose chief and only aim was to make the nights miserable for those who liked to get to sleep early.

The "Buzzards" made history for Marine Corps Reserve horseplay which will live long in the memories of those who came in contact with them.

Things finally reached such a point that a 1st Lieutenant who had been particularly annoyed by the "Buzzards" came to the tent of a certain reserve officer to officially report the leaders of the mischievous nocturnal group. He couldn't see any fun in being routed from his bunk by a series of shocks produced from batteries which had wires running to his bed springs. If this business didn't stop he was going to write to the Major General Commandant about it. The whole thing was getting serious and the certain reserve officer realized that unless something was done "right quick" about it the precocious "Buzzards" would be in a jam.

The next morning a baseball squad was organized. The Post Athletic Officer kindly let them have the equipment needed, and no sooner did the officers get back from the day's training than they were presented with gloves, mitts, bats and balls and sent out to practice. There was time out for chow, after which they went back to practice. They practiced so hard and so long that that night they were all pretty tired. The result was the "Buzzards" were only too glad to get to sleep. Their spectacular career was thus brought to a close and the succeeding nights found our ingenious horseplayers only too eager to find their way into the understanding arms of Morpheus.

Sometime ago, in New York, the certain Reserve Offi-

cer had a chat with another Reserve Officer, who was disgruntled.

"If they don't give me something to do I'm going to resign my commission," he said. He had been trying to get attached to some organized company and in other ways make himself useful to the Marine Corps, but without success.

His conversation took our friend back to the days of the "Buzzards" in Quantico, who went in for horseplay in a big way because they had nothing else to do. Now here was an officer threatening to resign because he had nothing to do. Although his heart was in the right place, he had an unhealthy outlook.

Our friend began to wonder. It was easy to find a way to control the "Buzzards." But what about these officers who felt either lost or ignored because they were out of contact? Shortly thereafter our friend found a solution, quite by accident.

A few nights later he invited a group of regular officers attached to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn to an outdoor steak roast at Amawalk, in Westchester County. They had a grand time. It felt good to be there. Among those present were Captain Harold I. Nagel, in command of Troop K, State Police, and several civilians of prominence. They were most pleased to be there and thanked me for the opportunity to meet the Marine officers. Our certain reserve officer thought about his reserve friend with whom he had spoken a few days before, and wished he were present. He no doubt would have felt better about the service through association with the regulars. His outlook would have grown healthier by the realization that he was part of the same great military organization to which these fine men belonged. Our friend was sorry he had not invited him. And he could not help but think how much other reserve officers he knew also would have enjoyed being there.

All of which blossomed into this suggestion: that reserve officers in every community get together and organize Contact Clubs, whose sole and only purpose would be to contact the regular officers of the Marine Corps in the vicinity and make their stay there as interesting as possible.

Each Contact Club could have Chairmen of various Committees, such as Sports, Clubs, Theaters, Dinners, Outings, Smokers, Dances, Entertainments, etc. The duties of the Sports Chairman, for instance, would be to

arrange for passes to baseball fields, football games and other athletic events. A reserve officer who is a newspaperman, or an athlete, would be best for this job. Most promoters would be pleased to give the courtesy of passes to Marine Corps officers. The Contact Clubs could also arrange for special membership in golf and country clubs. Theatre and bridge parties, invitations to dances, dinners, and civic events, and just plain get-togethers,—all these could be easily arranged.

Contact Clubs could serve as mediums through which reserve officers could keep posted on what's going on in the regular service. Reserves could find out from the regulars just what the Marine Corps needed and then could get in touch with their Congressmen or Senators to see that the Marine Corps was not neglected in Washington. In these times such work is important.

Most people are proud to meet Marine Corps officers, many of whom, as we all know, have had distinguished careers. It would therefore mean something in the way of prestige for reserve officers to introduce them around, for they most always give an excellent account of themselves.

Because there are no Marine officers on duty in a particular vicinity is no reason why a Contact Club should not be organized. If there is just one reserve officer in a community he can become a Contact Club all by himself. Reserve headquarters in Washington could be notified when such a Club is organized and could make a

list of these available to all regular officers. In case an officer happens to be in the vicinity he could call up the Contact Club Chairman. He would thus know he has friends no matter where he goes.

A striking example of what a Contact Club can do is personified in Captain Bertrand Fay of the Reserves, who lives in Albany, N. Y. There are no regular Marine officers stationed thereabout but when anyone happens to arrive there Captain Fay is a Contact Club within himself. He places himself at the service of the regular officer and leaves no stone unturned to make his guest's visit a pleasant one.

Recently when a squadron of Marine flyers from Quantico landed at the Albany Airport on their return from Montreal Captain Fay was their to shake hands with them and ask what he could do to make their short sojourn a pleasant one. He invited the officers to lunch with him and kept them company until they departed. These regular officers were most appreciative.

So here, then, is something all reserve officers can do, whether they are attached to outfits or not. If attached to companies they could invite the regulars to look over their men, for who doesn't like to talk shop? Bringing into closer bond the relations between reserves and regular officers in this way would be a service which should mean much to the reserves and make life more interesting for the regulars.

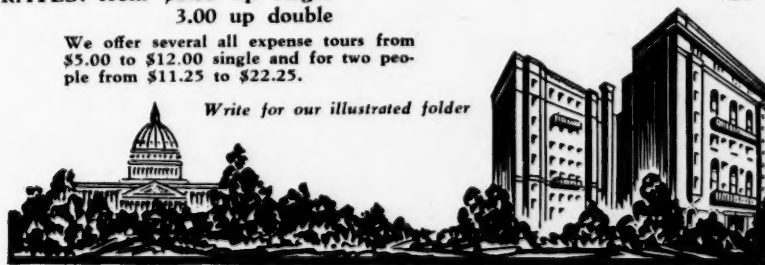
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Publicity and Propaganda

BY MAJOR HARRY SCHMIDT, U.S.M.C.

■ The handling of press, propaganda and counter-propaganda is an important factor in any operation on foreign soil. Failure to take active and competent measures in putting the truth before the public and in controlling enemy morale by means of propaganda may result in the arousing of adverse public sentiment to the point where actual physical aid is rendered the enemy from outside sources. Public sentiment cannot be kept favorable unless active effort is extended towards this end. Accurate check must be kept of all newspaper representatives on the spot and of the tone and trend of publicity originating from each. Cultivating the goodwill of these representatives and attempting to convert the more radical and sensational of them to a more sound and clear viewpoint will eradicate the greater part of the danger from these sources. The comparatively slight residue, unamenable to reason or openly working against the mission of the Corps can be fought only with their own weapons. In the presence of such publicity men it is imperative that the general trend and circulation of their articles be foreseen and counteracted by articles of at least equal news value, originating from Marine Corps personnel or from civilian writers in sympathy with the mission. In such articles it is advisable that there be no divergence from truth nor any note savoring of counterargument against unfavorable matter already published.

Propaganda and counter-propaganda go hand in hand with ordinary publicity. Usual news releases on routine activities and contacts are propaganda and will serve to retain favorable public sentiment when no anti-marine publicity is in circulation. When such releases are regularly and conscientiously issued their effect serves as a ground work for effective counter-propaganda in the event that radical articles begin to appear.

Pure propaganda aimed at the enemy's morale is most effective in the form of local newspaper articles and in handbills. The local papers furnish a means of swinging local opinion and converting enemy adherents and supporters into neutrals or friends. When the headquarters is closely in touch with local papers and extends sincere effort towards being friendly or towards helping them, it is only a question of time before a majority of them can be won over. Handbills giving truthful accounts of conditions and of the aims and purposes of the Corps, or detailing advantages to be gained by supporting the intervention are profitable both in the enemy camp and among non-combatants in the infested areas. Circulation of such propaganda and counter-propaganda is to be distributed as widely and in the same localities as can be reached by the enemy.

Unchecked adverse public sentiment may result in material aid to the enemy from outside sources, moral aid from both local and outside sources, or even congressional action and the defeat of the original objective. It will certainly result in injury to the

reputation of the Corps. Adverse sentiment arises from two sources: radical writers or periodicals eager for sensational anti-administration matter, and the enemy. The subject matter is usually in the form of indignant protest against alleged crimes, atrocities and acts of inhumanity, with exaggerated accounts of the enemy's so-called just and righteous ideals. In counteracting the effect of such matter, volume rather than spirit is used. A number of simple, homely articles or stories with the necessary human touch is the most effective weapon. Ridicule is dangerous. Argument may be disastrous. The civilian converted to enemy sympathy conceives the marine as a cold, brutal professional fighter crushing a defenseless populace. Stories containing names, home towns and former occupations of the men concerned, with a gentle suggestion that they are just ordinary members of the masses will destroy this conception and cause the reader to regard our men as brother workers fired by their own human desires and humane ideas.

In the usual campaign the Force Headquarters will have to deal with local press representatives, resident representatives of the American press, special correspondents of the American press, and special correspondents for foreign publications. Experience shows that local papers are usually of such character that news not ready-written in their own language are invariably badly garbled. Any releases to locals should be written as news stories, translated and a written copy furnished. The average local will print such matter verbatim. Resident representatives of the American press are often men in responsible positions who follow news merely as a side-line or hobby. Due to the greater importance of their regular businesses they usually appreciate news already written for them and seldom bother to rewrite or paraphrase items. Special correspondents of the American press may be given briefs on news, but even here it is better to prepare each story. With a correspondent prejudiced against our forces the version presented to him may stick in his mind and influence him in spite of himself where a bare statement of fact might tempt him to adversely color his own embellishment of the details. It is more difficult to reverse the entire general tone of a story than to create an adverse tale from bare facts. The Press Relations Officer must have enough news sense to be able to collect human interest and atmosphere details. Failure to do so will result in the correspondent's obtaining them from unreliable sources or even fabricating them. Special correspondents for foreign publications will usually be staff men looking for feature material rather than spot news. They can be referred to reliable local sources for their material. They should be felt out and checked on for general attitude. If unfavorable to a dangerous extent and if their circulation is sufficient to justify action, the sole recourse is publication in their own country of their own type of feature articles written from our point of view.

It is occasionally necessary to employ negative measures against publication of items that may affect future operations or are otherwise undesirable. It is exceedingly difficult to prevent rumors of such items from reaching the ears of American correspondents. The range of acquaintance of both resident and special writers is ordinarily such that the item is bound to leak out in some form sooner or later. The result may be that certain correspondents will feel disgruntled and will accuse the Force of withholding facts. Where the correspondents are reliable a frank statement of fact with the request that the items remain unused may be practicable. Where certain press representatives are not deemed fully trustworthy it may be better to release a story so toned as to under-rate or minimize the item slightly. The critical correspondent, having sent this, will usually not find out further details until after his original cable has destroyed the spot news value and potential sensationalism of the item.

Enemy propaganda will glorify the enemy "cause," denounce our forces as mercenary emissaries of Wall Street, and exaggerate or fabricate accounts of contacts. Counter-propaganda must tell the truth, preferably in a gentle way rather than heatedly. A series of handbills or articles may start in a simple, even friendly tone, explaining one minor or easily established point in order to gain a foothold by building a reputation for truth and solid reasoning. When the reader has been brought to see that we are right as to one item, he can gradually be worked upon until his whole mental attitude has been changed, or at least contains a suspicion that he was formerly wrong.

It is recommended that any force in a foreign country designate one officer as Press Relations Officer and furnish him clerical help, interpreter if necessary, and office space suitable for his needs. Arrangements will be made for news clipping service from agencies

in the United States, this service to be paid for from intelligence funds. The officer designated will be guided by the following:

The Press Relations Officer shall function directly under the Intelligence Officer.

His duties shall be to keep in close touch with all publicity concerning the Force, to recommend and, on approval, put into effect such measures as will insure freedom from public interference in the accomplishment of the Force mission.

He will have an intimate knowledge of the military situation.

He will have access to all records.

He will be thoroughly cognizant of the history and of the characteristics of the people and terrain in the country in which the Force is operating.

He will cultivate the acquaintance of all press representatives, writers and editors on the ground.

He will release, after proper censorship by the Intelligence Officer, and, by the Force Commander, all news data given out by the Force. Actual news stories will be written when practicable and typewritten copies furnished those concerned.

He will take the necessary steps for non-release of items the nature of which may affect future operations, or which, for other reasons are not desirable publicity.

He will prepare such propaganda as is suggested by the Intelligence Officer and will find means for its distribution, recommending whatever procedure seems practicable.

He will perform any other duties assigned him by the Intelligence Officer.

An officer on press duty necessarily gains a great deal of timely information. He will never forget that he is part of the Intelligence Section.

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Life in the First Marines

BY FLETCHER PRATT

■ The first marines (not the First Marines) were the "Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot," and were organized during the reign of King Charles II of England, to be commanded by the royal personage whose name they bore, and who later became king as James II.

They were nearly horse-marines. The cavalry was regarded in those days as a "nobler" service than infantry, and the Duke of York as the noblest of the noble, was entitled to have a regiment of horse. The reason he did not get it was practical but curious—horses drank too much water to be permitted on shipboard. For the first marines were intended in the beginning purely as a landing force. In the reign of Charles II, England's vast colonial development was just getting under way and the need of some body of soldiers who would always be with a fleet when it went to look up an Indian uprising or enemy raid on a colony was acutely felt.

About the time the first marines were organized, the need for some kind of police force on the warships of the nation began to be acutely felt, too, and the maritime regiment of foot which in the beginning had nothing to do on shipboard but to be carried from place to place, filled in the gap by a kind of process of natural evolution. King Charles' cheese-paring economy had reduced the sailors of the fleet to desperation. The living conditions were incredibly bad, quite aside from the fact that most of the ships were such floating pest-houses that it was not uncommon for them to lose fifteen per cent of their crews in the course of a long cruise. It was really not uncommon for all hands to turn in for a rat-hunt on some ships to get enough to eat.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that the sailors sometimes got out of hand. When in port it was a common practice for them to stage a systematically organized raid on nearby farmhouses for provisions, and the immediate cause of the duties of marine police being transferred to the maritime regiment was an occasion on which the sailors from the fleet seized the Plymouth Guildhall and commanded the taxes of the town in lieu of their rations and pay.

The marines do not seem to have been too popular in their early days. A diarist of the period has left on record a transcription of an inn-sign in a seaport:

"True Blue never Stains; Hot Grog and more Pay for Sailors; Down with the Duke's Maritimes."

And it really was no wonder; for aside from the fact that they shared the universal unpopularity of the forces of law and order in a specially lawless age, the first marines got all the preference on shipboard. Even a marine lieutenant had a cabin to himself; an honor reserved for the captains of ships in those days. Besides, the marines messed apart from the rest of the crew and had their own cook, who doubtless saw to it that they got the best of everything; and finally the government paid for their uniforms, which it did not for those of the sailors.

The coats of these uniforms, by the way, were not

vastly different either in color or cut from those borne by the U. S. Marines today, but they covered a pair of red knee-length trousers, and red stockings. At the top this outfit terminated in a plumed hat; at the bottom in a pair of high-heeled shoes with imitation jewels on the buckles. It was all very splendid; much more so than the military equipment of the same marines, which comprised an exceedingly clumsy musket, a short pike, a cutlass, and two or three pistols of the variety known as horse-pistols, weighing about as much as a modern service rifle. The marine was supposed to make his marches on land loaded down with all this hardware in addition to his pack; and he did it, too.

In spite of the unpopularity of the service with the sailors the strict discipline of the new regiment, its royal patronage, and the fact that it saw a good deal of service and immediately distinguished itself in the service it saw, made it a magnet for all the brilliant and adventurous young men of the period. Shortly after the organization of the regiment its muster-rolls contain four of the greatest names in English military history, beside a number of minor lights. Percy Kirke, later celebrated as the commander of "Kirke's Lambs" and one of the hardest fighting leaders of the English army was a junior lieutenant; the great Duke of Marlborough, then plain Lieutenant Churchill, saw his first service in the regiment; and Admiral Rooke and Admiral Shovell, who were to win sea-battles at critical moments in the history of their country were mess-mates with the first two. It is doubtful whether any other regiment in military history can show such an assemblage of talent at one time and place.

When these young gentlemen joined the marines, it was a hilarious service in the moments between battles. Everyone played practical jokes, gambled and drank—especially drank, for good King Charles' day was a drinking age. Almost anything, the King's birthday, the news of a victory, a holiday, furnished an occasion for a grand bout with the bottles. Listen to the account of one young marine officer, coming on board for the first time:

"His Majesty's officers in the cabin welcomed me with divers bottles of claret, &c., which we drank with a right good spirit. I also drank part of three boules of punch (a liquor very strange to me); and so to bed in a cabin so much out of order that when I thought to find myself on the bed's topp I could but slip beneath the ropes and thus slept on the floore."

One hopes he did not have a head the next morning.

When a ship was in port there were usually a good many women on board to add to the gaiety of the occasion. Indeed, it was permissible in some ships for wives to accompany their husbands on cruises, even during wartime. This was not, however, the general custom. Ships spent some little time in fitting out and getting their complements, and when this was accomplished and the sails hoisted for the long cruise (it was usually over a year before the vessel was back in port) the sending ashore of the women was the grand pre-voyage ceremony. The same young officer recounts

that on the date of sailing the women were sent ashore with the yards and sides of the ship manned and "the occasion was honoured with three cheares, seven guns and our trumpets sounding 'Mayds, where are your hearts?'"

The duties of the marines while the ship was on cruise were comparatively light. They furnished a guard for the quarter-deck, handled all the salutes, and drilled. No small part of their efficiency as a military force (which was far above that of other military forces of the day) was due to this continual drilling, a fact which may seem so obvious as not to be worth stating till one remembers that armies of the period drilled only on active service and sailors were not drilled at all.

Why did the marines drill so from the first? Partly because they were placed on board as an emergency force. No matter how necessary an emergency force is when the emergency comes, the occasion for its use does not arrive often, and in between time hung heavy on their hands; that is, they had nothing to do but drill. And partly the reason was that like any other small group of men who have been set apart from their fellow-creatures by some artificial distinction, they tended to widen the gap, and set themselves still further apart. The force of these traditions is still being felt today.

In battle, the marines were stationed in the tops of the ship and in a double line along the quarterdeck. The best shots were in the tops; they fired at will, seeking to pick off officers and gun captains on the open decks of the enemy ship. The marines on the quarterdeck fired by volley, their usual target being the quarterdeck of the enemy, where the brains of the sailing vessel were concentrated. Loading and firing their muskets was rather a job; it took thirty-four motions, each with its word of command. The usual practice was for the first line to fire its volley, then step back through the second to reload. In the event that the enemy's ship was boarded, the marines led the hand to hand fighting, armed with pike and pistols.

But a battle was an emergency that did not come often. The grand business of the marines of Charles

II's day was firing salutes (perhaps the handling of secondary-battery guns on modern battleships has its ultimate roots in this practice). The 17th century was the age of the grand mania for saluting. Everybody saluted everybody else and for any reason whatever, and the number of guns in the salute was regulated not by custom, as today, but by the taste of the captain. In a single day (it was a Christmas Day) a ship in Plymouth harbor "shot away upward of £100 worth of powder drinking healths," one gun or more being fired off, according to the importance of the person being toasted; and we find in the gunner's accounts of another warship that "I falcon was fired when the master's wife went ashore" and "I minion the master commanded to be shot off to a ship his father was in."

Odd numbers of guns expressed pleasure at a meeting or for the event saluted; for sad events, such as a death, the number was even. It was always necessary to return a salute with the same number of guns; the first saluter then thanked the second with a somewhat less number, and the second thanked the first for his thanks, and so on, ad infinitum. Our marine diarist tells how his ship met a fleet from India in the English Channel, saluting each ship with five guns except the last "which did receive seven in honour of a safe and prosperous voyage." The Indiamen replied with the same number, whereupon the warship thanked them with three guns and a trumpet blowing "Mayds, where are your hearts?" and was replied to by another three guns all down the line. The warship then gave them one gun apiece, and by this time apparently, they were out of earshot, for there is no record of further saluting.

The most magnificent piece of saluting on record was when Admiral Narborough's fleet visited Malta and the knights of St. John received them with 45 guns, the last five shotted, a very special honor indeed. The salutes and returns on this occasion kept the perspiring marines at their cannon for over two hours, and they burned enough powder to have fought a battle. After which, they probably retired to "a few bottles of claret, &c.," and called it a day.



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Marine Corps Athletics

BY LIEUT. COL. E. W. STURDEVANT, U.S.M.C.

■ The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said: "Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton."

Wellington referred to the effect that athletics at Eton had in developing the character of those of its students who became officers in the British Army. Needless to say, the average British enlisted man, neither in Wellington's time nor since, had an Eton Education.

But this article is concerned with athletics as affecting the enlisted man of the Marine Corps, for athletic sports are just as necessary for men as for officers.

The general proposition as to the desirability of athletics for the service and the Marine Corps in particular is admitted by almost every one and hardly needs argument. In the application of this principle, however, there is, naturally, much difference of opinion.

In the Marine Corps, and in the outside world concerned with athletics as well, there have been two schools of thought. One school, and I think the older one, lays principal emphasis on athletics as spectacles, a means whereby the men of a command can be furnished interest and diversion as spectators of contests between teams representing their own and other organizations, or even institutions outside the service, as civilian colleges.

The other school holds that system is best which furnishes the greatest possible number of the enlisted personnel with the opportunity to take part personally in the sports they prefer.

Many officers perhaps believe that both systems, at least in large posts, are practicable; that post teams in the major sports should be maintained, which should contest with outside teams, while at the same time ample facilities should be furnished the remainder of the command to indulge in their favorite games. Unfortunately, as I shall attempt to show, this is not possible.

Many arguments have been set forth to justify what may be termed the "Spectacle" type of athletics. Publicity is one. Thus, the Marine Corps usually won the President's Cup football match, and it was urged that, the Corps being numerically small in relation to its opponents, this brought us into public notice of a most favorable kind. The same thing was argued of games with civilian colleges.

It could be further said that these games were of keen interest to the enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps, or of the post concerned, and that they not only furnished recreation, but also increased *esprit de corps*, our most valued quality.

On the other hand, there are, in my opinion, certain grave disadvantages to the whole system. The first one to be considered is the cost.

The only purpose in having Post teams is to play outside organizations. Baseball and football are usually the only sports here represented. The support of these teams in large posts frequently runs to pretty healthy sums. There will probably be a coach and possibly a trainer too. These gentlemen are not in

business for their health. The standard of coach's salaries may be judged by the well-known fact that in many colleges it is larger than that of the institution's president. Then there may be a training table and there is always the cost of trips when games are played on the opponents' home grounds. More or less elaborate equipment is necessary, which may run into good-sized amounts. Some of this expense can be met by the Marine team's share of gate receipts at games with civilian organizations played on the opponents' home grounds. But I think there is little doubt that if a post supports one or more teams which play outside the post, very little money will be left for the maintenance of sports available for the mass of the command.

Besides the expense, there are other reasons why post teams are sometimes undesirable. Frequently their members are almost of necessity excused from some of the military duties that are performed by other members of the post. This is apt to cause discontent and also gives a flavor of professionalism to the whole business.

Of course arguments against the team system are arguments for general athletics. There are other excellent reasons for athletics for all. Almost every one in good health and not too old would rather play some game himself than watch others perform. In addition, there is always a good-sized fraction of the command consisting of daily and special duty men whose work is of a very confining nature and gives them little chance to get healthful exercise. It is especially desirable that these men be given the opportunity to indulge in some form of outdoor sport.

The tendency in civilian athletics is on the same lines. Yale University, to mention a noteworthy example, has recently reduced the number of outside games on its football schedule, and reduced expenses by abolishing some time-honored institutions, such as the professional coach.

Assuming we have a post commander who is strongly for general athletics, let us see what he can do to put his ideas into effect.

First he determines what his resources are. There are three sources of funds and material to support enlisted men's recreation in the Marine Corps.

Donations from Post Exchanges. This is often the most important contribution, especially in large posts where the Exchange is very profitable.

Allotments from the Navy Department Fund "Recreation Enlisted Men." When received, this money usually goes to the support of "Movies" or "Talkies."

The Quartermaster's allowance of athletic gear and athletic clothing. This is furnished in kind, is never sufficient and must usually be eked out by contributions from the local Exchange, even for the equipment of Post teams.

If the post is not in a Navy yard, the Commanding Officer will find that the first call on this money is to support "Movies" or "Talkies." These are almost a

necessity for the morale of an isolated post, and they must always be provided if possible.

The majority of what remains will be available for athletics. Now he will ascertain what sports will give opportunity for play to the greatest number, and at the same time are financially practicable. The answer to this question will of course not be the same in all posts. Some general statements are however possible. Baseball and football are not the most important, though in large posts there may be intra mural baseball (rarely football) games.

Association Football is an excellent form of "mass athletics." The large teams, small amount of equipment necessary, and informal nature of the game make it a very desirable type of sport. The same thing can be said of hockey, though for some reason that game is not very popular among our enlisted men. It will be found that tennis courts, where available to men, are in use all the time. Tennis is an excellent game, but unfortunately the initial cost of courts is rather high. Once built, however, the upkeep of concrete courts is very low. Rackets may be furnished by the Post Exchange, leaving the purchase of balls the only expense to be met by the individual player. It will usually be found that, even if the Exchange does furnish rackets, enthusiastic players will buy their own. Other games of this type are handball and volley ball, and with the proper facilities and a little encourage-

ment, it will be found that a substantial number of men will take part in them.

Should Headquarters adopt an athletic policy for the Marine Corps similar to the one outlined above, our Inspectors could well include athletics in the course of their inspections, not for the purpose of criticism but rather to help the commanding officer with suggestions. The Headquarters Athletic Officer could act as a clearing house for the exchange of new ideas and methods.

To sum up, I advocate that the mission of athletics in the Marine Corps should be to give the maximum number of men the maximum opportunity to indulge in the type of athletics each prefers, and that all our athletic resources should be devoted to that end.

In conclusion, I think there is an analogy between rifle shooting and athletics. We are all very proud that the Marine Corps has won the National Match so often. We are also proud that the standard of qualifications, marksman and better in the whole Marine Corps, is so high. But if we had to choose between winning the National Match and maintaining the general standard of the Corps at its high level, then we would give up the Match.

To end the article, as it began, with the Duke of Wellington, an American commenter once said: "But the Duke did **not** say that Waterloo was won on the grandstands of Eton."



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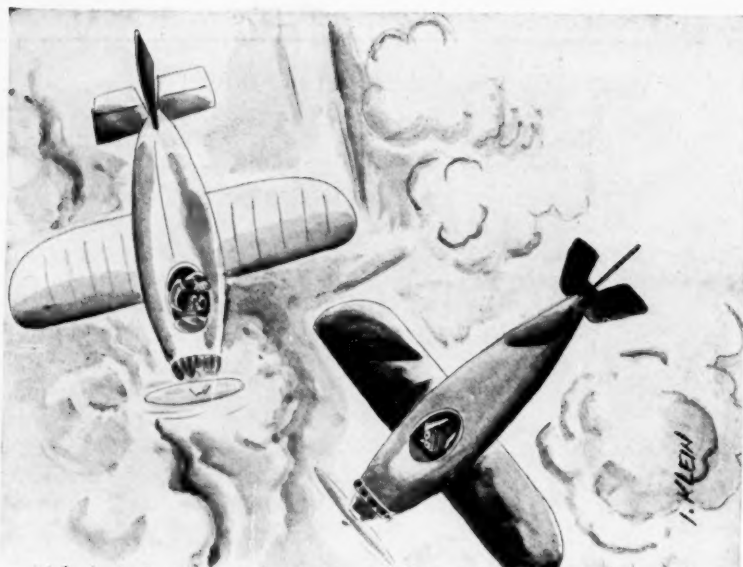
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"Hey, which way is down?"

An Air-Minded Corps

By MAJOR EDWIN NORTH McCLELLAN, U.S.M.C.

■ The purring of air-motors was heard in the land—and over the sea! Propeller-blades gave the mixed atoms of oxygen and nitrogen no rest! Wind, rain, fog, distance, direction, elevational factors, and all the whatnots had been conquered! Cargo-carriers still cruised the water's surface or bored and burrowed beneath! But the pioneers of air-mindedness were pioneers no longer! The Legions of Air were flapping their wings and gyroing in ecstasy! The Habit of Air had been inculcated!

* * *

A radio message of import slithered down the beam—"To K. O. of Whatico: Despatch a battalion Leathernecks to Mexiragua on board Fokkers and Fords that will arrive Whatico tomorrow prepared to sail at following daybreak."

General "M" caressed his left ear and sighed—what an idea! Now what G will attend to that for me? No See Gee or Hullygee! He then pushed a button marked Adjutant—for he was of the Old Corps.

The transport-planes arrived per schedule. The number of Leathernecks to form a battalion was placed on board. And what fifteen hours in the air did to that battalion! Yeah! The buckets were emptied more than once. Lucky that there were a sufficient number of Air-Minded and Air-Tummied Gyrenes to lead the others around until they got back their land-legs and protect them until their vision cleared and they regained their instinct to fight.

* * *

The Squadron of Transplanes of the Greatest Country on Earth was ploughing along the smooth surface of the Great Ocean. It was part of the Big Fleet that was on a course toward the Setting Sun. An Advanced Base was the first objective. Task Groups had been formed; everybody had regained consciousness after passing through the estimate-of-the-situation phase; plans were perfect; all the whatnots had been caged and chloroformed; but as a matter of fact the Advanced Base had to be secured—so the principle of simplicity and common sense was adopted. Oh, yes, Air-mindedness! On board the Squadron of Transplanes was a brigade of Expeditionary Air Gyrenes.

A radio signal crackled from the Flagship—

"Get that Brigade of Leathernecks in the air and se-

cure that Advanced Base. Artillery-planes and the What-not planes precede it. Keep radio contact with me."

That Advanced Base was secured pronto. The war ended right there.

* * *

Again! The K. O. of Whatico received this order—in secret code:

"War will be declared against the Pineapples at noon tomorrow. The 101st Division of Sea-Soldiers will board Air-Transports tonight and sail at once for Pineville somewhere east of the Golden Gate. Open sealed orders at midnight. Ignore all colored plans and obey the First Article of Rocks-and-Shoals. Be simple and surprising! Use common sense!"

The message was decoded and meant what it said. The great Key of Pineville was captured and held until the reinforcing Army arrived to relieve the Leathernecks who had landed and had the Pineapples sealed in cans. The Soldiers of the Sea then went on and on—through the air.

* * *

Once more the C. G. of Whatico was startled into action by the following:

"Despatch Expeditionary Regiment Air-Marines aboard Fleet of Transport-Dirigibles and land it on Nicamingo Island, occupying that island. It will be preceded by Bombing and Aviation Artillery. General "M" will keep radio contact with Washington as well as with Flagship."

In ten hours the signal flashed out—"Well done Devil Airedales."

* * *

The idea is just this—Let's get busy and become an Air-Minded Corps! From the bottom of the ocean to the azure-blue shingles of the Air's Roof. Start with recruiting and get them (or as many as we can) that can sail the Air and still be fit to fight. Organize and train a battalion, at least, at Whatico, and one at Santico, ready to get aboard the Transports-of-the-Sky. Let's deliberately plan, and execute our plan, to jump right up into the Air as a Corps—as high as our practical imaginations will logically lift us. Let us have the First and Second Battalions of Air-Marines, before somebody beats us to it.

The Sword in the Royal Marines

BY GENERAL H. E. BLUMBERG, K.C.B., R.M. (ret.)

■ On looking through the illustrations in Colonel Field's History of the Corps, one notices that the earliest pictures show that officers carried swords of the rapier type, possibly what are called "small swords." The handling of a sword was then a necessary part of the education of a gentleman, and they were all probably expert in its use; the sword belt was an embroidered shoulder belt with crimson sword knot.

When the present Corps was formed in 1755 the sword appears to be nearly straight, with a brass hilt and leather scabbard, with a gold sword knot; it was worn suspended from a waistbelt; officers also carried a fuzee (short musquet) and bayonet. Sergeants also wore swords and carried halberds; they were allowed to wear swords for walking out, after side-arms had been forbidden to be worn when walking out, owing to rows in the streets, 1760 (Ply. Orders). On 28th July, 1771 (Ply. Orders) officers were ordered to provide themselves with new pattern swords; the new pattern must have been the silver-hilted cut and thrust swords described later, the scabbard was leather (see the illustration of the officer in 1778, Vol. 168).

In April 1772 the men's waistbelts were ordered to be made into crossbelts, and presumably officers adopted the crossbelts at the same time (Ply. Orders) fastened by a clasp.

On 4th November, 1780, Sergeants were ordered to carry halberds (and presumably their swords) on all duties; Grenadier and Light Companies to carry firelocks.

On 27th April, 1784, an oval plate with foul anchor was ordered to be worn on the crossbelt instead of the clasp (Ply. Orders).

On 13th February, 1796 (Letter Books), it was reported to the Admiralty that deviations were being made from the official patterns of the officers' dress swords, gorgets, etc., and the Board ordered a strict observance of the patterns; but evidently by the following year they had yielded to pressure, as by the letters of 3rd June, 1797, orders were given for the silver lace to be replaced by crimson and gold and "the swords to be the old-established silver-hilted cut and thrust blades, with crimson and gold sword-knots as worn by Officers of the line." The breastplate on the crossbelt was in future to be "square, with the Royal crest of the Lion and Crown." The gorgets to be plain and to have the King's arms and anchor as at present (Letter Books).

I have not been able to find that the Marine Officers ever carried the "spontoon"—a sort of half-pike carried by subalterns in the army.

On 23rd September, 1797, Orders were given for supply of Pikes to Sergeants. It would be interesting to know the pattern, as they replaced the halberds. It is interesting to note that in November, 1786, when the draft for Botany Bay, to escort the convicts, was being got ready, the arms of the detachment were changed, the men being armed with short Army musquets with steel

rammers and the sergeants with sergeants' carbines, also with steel rammers (Letter Books).

The hilt of the officers' sword must have been changed back to brass somewhere about 1820, when many changes were made in uniform.

On 8th November, 1827 (Ply. Orders) pikes were abolished for sergeants, who carried them, and in future "Sergeants are to commence duty with arms and accoutrements when men are under arms; at other times to wear their swords."

But matters die hard in the Marines: sergeants continued to wear swords, or rather sword bayonets (long) until the introduction of the Lee-Metford rifle in 1894, when the triangular bayonet was replaced by a sword bayonet for all ranks; there was also an idea that they were armed with a shorter rifle, probably a survival of Botany Bay, but I never could detect any difference. The R.M.A. were also supposed to have a shorter rifle, and they always had the sword bayonet, but not the horrible weapon in use by the R.G.A.

But so far we have heard nothing of the training in the use of the sword. Ply. Orders 14th June, 1830, supply a clue: The Garrison Commander in issuing a very complimentary report on the inspection of the Division he says, "but he finds great fault with the inefficiency of the officers in sword exercise."

It is possible that this was that wonderful collection of flourishes meant to represent cuts and guards, which was known for many years as the "Infantry Sword Exercise." The same remark may be found in many annual reports of the D.A.G., at which this performance provided one of the set pieces.

Somewhere about this year the sword belts were for a time black.

In 1835 Field Officers were ordered to wear gilt scabbards for levees, but black leather with gilt mountings for all other orders of dress.

In 1838 the Officers of the Artillery companies were allowed to wear sling belts, when on artillery service, but the cross belt on all other occasions.

So far we have heard nothing about the handling of this lethal weapon, but on 13th November, 1842 (Ply. Orders), a notice appears that "the superintendent of Sword Exercise, H. Amgelo, Esq., is making his inspection; Officers to attend at Government House on his arrival." It is curious, in view of what occurred in 1893, that this gentleman appears to have been an Italian.

When the tunic ousted the coatee in Crimean times the waistbelt replaced the crossbelt; the belts were pipeclayed generally, though for a time black belts were worn; the locket clasp bore the words "Per Mare Per Terram," and the tongue of brass had the Lion and Crown crest.

In 1867 the steel scabbard replaced the leather for captains and subalterns, and a gilt one for field officers; whilst in 1868 gold belts and slings (R.M.L.I. crimson and gold) were introduced for levees and full dress. The

clasp for the dress belts in the R.M.A. was a gilt hook with an oval gilt piece on either side, on which was mounted the silver Lion and Crown. The R.M.L.I. had a crimson and gold belt with the usual locket, but the outside was the laurel wreath in gilt and the tongue bore the silver Lion and Crown. It must have been about this time that the swords that remained in use for many years were introduced. For the R.M.L.I. the hilt was made of brass bars with the Royal cypher, with a lion head on the grip; the blade was a cut and thrust—not very long and rather curved. It was a heavy, ill-balanced weapon, and many officers equipped themselves with “a tailor’s sword,” that looked all right but could be bent into all sorts of graceful curves if leant on; it was awkward if this happened just before moving off to march past. The R.M.A. were equipped with a long artillery sword, with steel bar hilt, really meant for use mounted.

Reverting to the training in the use of the sword, I must first digress a little. When the proposals were first made in 1877 that the Light Infantry should be granted a penny a day as trained men in Naval Gunnery, the question arose as to the details of the course. At that time the seamen qualifying for T.M. had also to pass in cutlass drill; therefore the Sea Lords of the Admiralty insisted that the Marines should also qualify in this valuable weapon. In vain it was pointed out that the Marines were armed with a bayonet and not a cutlass, but the old Sea Dogs stuck to their guns, or rather cutlasses, and one can only imagine that a way out of the impasse was found by ordering the R.M.L.I. officers to learn the cutlass drill in lieu of the infantry sword exercise. Many weary hours were spent by captains and subalterns in acquiring this art, generally under the parade sergeant-major, particularly just before D.A.G.’s inspection. The value of the exercise is best illustrated by the complaint of the wounded bluejacket, who said “I made the first cut and showed the first guard and he stuck me in the stomach.”

I do not remember if the R.M.A. followed the cutlass exercise, or whether they followed the Royal Artillery and learnt the cavalry exercise.

About 1894 a change came o’er the spirit of the dream; the Army gymnastic staff, whose word was then law, discovered an Italian fencing master, I believe by name Masiello, who had quite a new method; the position on guard was with a straight arm, with a most extraordinary collection of acrobatic cuts and guards; we were informed that it took six months to learn the grip of the handle alone, which was quite sufficient to determine the majority of us that it was not for us! Hours of drill in empty barrack rooms, or on parade, taught us a semblance of the correct attitudes—of course the handling and use of the sword was a minor matter.

The trouble from our point of view was it entailed the expense of new swords, which we could ill afford, because the blade was quite straight, with supposed sharp edges near the point; the hilt was the cumbrous basket steel hilt—in fact the present pattern sword. Somehow the R.M.A. managed to retain their old swords—about the only arm of the service that did so—*vide* the fearsome weapons of the cavalry.

The weight of the new swords made it almost impossible to learn the new system, for we did not then have the modern fencing sabres. Many officers refused to get the new blades, especially those with old family swords, and contented themselves with getting the hilt changed.

The scabbards were of steel, as the sensible Sam Browne equipment was not authorized for Marines until about 1897, and then only on rare occasions.

Dismounted officers always wore their swords hooked up, and mounted officers in Review Order and Undress wore a sabretache of patent leather, introduced in 1872. Originally designed as a useful pocket for carrying papers, with a patent leather stiff front, useful as a writing-pad or sketching board; needless to say the tailors soon adorned them with brass badges—the Lion and Crown, with Gibraltar on a scroll above, and *Per Mare Per Terram* below; the R.M.A. in addition had crossed guns. It was useful for only one purpose, viz., to steady the scabbard when the sword was drawn. In full dress, as distinct from review order, which fortunately was never worn mounted, there was no sabretache for the infantry, but the R.M.A. had a very elaborately embroidered red and gold one.

When the uniform was altered in 1902 the old white belts were abolished and the gold belts came into use for review order; the sabretache also was done away with. The King’s Birthday and other shows therefore gained an added amusement for the mounted officer, who had now a loose scabbard swinging round his head if he moved out of a walk, for needless to remark, the Marine—being a fine crusted Conservative—did not adopt the sensible army practice of putting the sword in a frog on the saddle.

Gradually our P.T. enthusiasts developed a more sensible method of training in the use of the sword, and before the war training in the use of the sword was transferred to the gymnasiums, and the farce on parade ceased.

And then came the War 1914-18, when the sword, like many other things, was relegated to the limbo of forgotten things; but it is good to see that it is now restored to its ancient prestige. When worn with the sensible S.B. equipment it is no longer a snare and delusion to the unwary subaltern, as it was in the days when it dangled at the end of two long white slings, which not only covered the owner with a fine white dust, but also occasionally assisted to lay him prone in the dust.

Swords were formerly always worn on duty, even at mess by the officer of the day, though later he was allowed to remove the sword and hook up the slings. They were always worn at dances (and inspection dinners) when full dress was worn, as it always was at very small affairs.

Besides Commissioned Officers, swords were only worn by Warrant Officers, Q.M.S. and Q.M.S.I. and the Drum-major. The Sergeant-major was the only man who was allowed to draw his sword, and then on two occasions only (one, I can hear the young officer say, trooping the Colours), but there was another occasion. Formerly when a man was sentenced to discharge with ignominy, it was usual after the sentence was read on parade for the drums to play him out of barracks to the tune, I believe, of the “Rogues’ March,” and as he went out of the gate the Sergeant-major gave him a final kick and handed him a shilling on the point of his sword; the balancing feat must have taken a bit of doing.

I have ventured to put these few notes from various sources together, but I hope that Colonel Field will one day give us a full account out of the vast store of his knowledge.

—From the *Globe and Laurel*, June, 1932.

Notes and Comment

DECORATIONS

■ The President of the United States has presented the following to officers and enlisted men:

NAVY CROSS

1 November, 1932.

CORPORAL EARL T. GRAY, U.S.M.C.

For services in Nicaragua as set forth in the following:

CITATION:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession while serving as a Lieutenant (Radio) Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua, stationed at Neptune Mine, Department of Prinzapolca during the bandit concentration and attacks against the mine from 22 May to 26 May, 1932, by bandit chief Pedron Altamirano and his group of three hundred and fifty bandits. He assumed command of the Guardias and armed civilians stationed at the mine and by promptly taking the offensive and fearlessly and repeatedly seeking contact with the bandits, disorganized them and prevented them from concentrating for a mass attack, thereby saving the mine from capture and sack. During the operations, Corporal Gray personally led several patrols out from the mine, two resulting in contacts in which hand to hand fighting occurred. So skillfully and boldly did he lead these patrols that vastly superior forces,

well armed with automatic weapons, rifles and bombs, were decisively defeated with heavy losses. The personal bravery, skillful leadership and constant aggressiveness displayed by Corporal Gray were the direct causes for the decisive defeat and utter rout of this superior bandit force, which suffered seventeen known killed and more than twice that number in wounded with only minor injuries to several members of his own command, and the saving of the only valuable piece of mining property of Eastern Nicaragua.

1 November, 1932.

1ST LT. WILLIAM L. MCKITTRICK, U.S.M.C.

Special letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy:



1st Lt. Wm. L. McKittrick, U.S.M.C.

1. It was gratifying to me to read the report from the Commanding Officer of the Aircraft Squadrons of the Second Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, in Managua, Nicaragua, in which he recommends you for the award of the Navy Cross for your work in Nicaragua. His report read in part as follows:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession as airplane pilot attached to Aircraft Squadrons, Second Marine Brigade, and as Engineering Officer of that organization, operating against hostile bandits in the Republic of Nicaragua from 9 May, 1931, to



Navy Cross

17 June, 1932. During this period First Lieutenant McKittrick, as Engineering Officer, displayed professional ability and devotion to duty of such high order as to furnish one of the most important individual contributions to the success of the Aircraft Squadrons in military operations. In addition to performing the arduous duties of Squadrons' Engineering Officer, First Lieutenant McKittrick, with extraordinary courage and skill as airplane pilot in all types of planes, performed 370 hours of flying time over heavily wooded and mountainous country occupied by bandit forces where a forced landing would almost certainly have resulted in a fatality. He accomplished many important missions in the face of extremely hazardous weather conditions. His services in Nicaragua have been characterized by an exceptional display of leadership, skill, and courage."

2. This report was forwarded to the Board of Awards of the Navy Department and that Board has stated that in its opinion your action as described above merits high commendation and has recommended that you be addressed a special letter of commendation by the Secretary of the Navy. It is a pleasure to comply with the Board's recommendation in your case.

3. The splendid efficiency which you displayed as pilot and engineering officer during your service in Nicaragua merits and receives my highest commendation.

3. A copy of this letter has been made a part of your official record.

4 January, 1932.

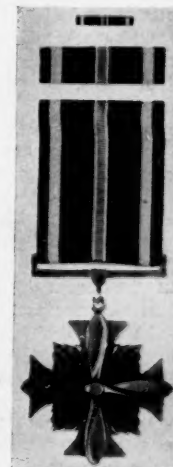
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (posthumously awarded)
2ND LIEUT. RAYMOND P. RUTLEDGE, U.S.M.C.

For aerial flight as set forth in the following:

CITATION:

"For extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights as an airplane pilot attached to Aircraft Squadrons, Second Marine Brigade, operating in the Republic of Nicaragua. When the crew of a plane of these Squadrons was missing in the dense jungle of Eastern Nicaragua, Second Lieutenant Rutledge found the missing crew and for the next three days, until he was killed in an airplane accident on 24 August, 1932, made many flights under extremely dangerous conditions to drop supplies to the stranded crew and to direct a ground patrol that was proceeding to its rescue. He was engaged

in this work when his plane crashed in the jungle, killing him and his observer. While attached to these Squadrons, Lieutenant Rutledge had flown over four hundred hours in Nicaragua, frequently under very adverse conditions and over difficult terrain infested with hostile bandits. An aerial attack that he conducted on 23 May, 1932, against a large and dangerous force of bandits threatening Neptune Mine was credited by the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua as a decisive factor in the final dispersion of the bandit force from the mine area. Lieutenant Rutledge, during his service in Nicaragua, had repeatedly displayed a high order of determination, skill and courage. On many long patrol flights in the Eastern Area where flying conditions are particularly difficult and dangerous, he was most tenacious in going through with reconnaissance and other necessary flights, particularly when the vicinity of Puerto Cabezas was threatened by bandits."



Distinguished Flying Cross



2d Lt. Raymond P. Rutledge, U.S.M.C.

1ST LT. DAVID A. STAFFORD, U.S.M.C.

Special letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession while serving as a Captain in the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua in command of the Department of Matagalpa, Nicaragua, from 1 January 1930, to 21 November 1931. During this period the Department of Matagalpa was the scene of active minor warfare operations. Guardia patrols engaged in twenty-one contacts with bandit groups inflicting losses of seventy-nine known killed and wounded with loss to themselves of one officer killed and three enlisted Guardia wounded. Lieutenant Stafford displayed sound judgment, tact, and efficiency in dealing with the conflicting interests of the large foreign and native population, thereby gaining their confidence, preventing friction, and forestalling international complications. Due to his tactical skill, leadership, unremitting attention



1st Lt. David A. Stafford,
U.S.M.C.

to duty the Department under his command was effectively cleared of local bandit groups, many civil criminals were apprehended, and confidence was restored and the peaceable inhabitants were enabled to gather their crops and carry on their peaceful occupations; roads were repaired, communications improved and law and order established."

14 January, 1933.

1ST LIEUT. HAROLD E. ROSECRANS, U.S.M.C.

Special letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy:

1. I have read with gratification the letter from the Commanding Officer of the Nicaraguan National Guard Detachment, dated 13 October, 1932, in which he recommends that you be awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service performed in the Republic of Nicaragua. Your service there is described as follows:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession while a Captain in the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua serving as Area Adjutant of the Central Area with headquarters at Jinotega, Nicaragua, from August, 1930, to February, 1932. During this period there was much bandit activity, and many minor warfare operations were directed from Area Headquarters. Some fifty contacts took place between Guardia patrols and bandits resulting in heavy bandit casualties and the capture of many firearms. Much loot was retaken and returned to the owners and all organized groups of bandits driven from the settled portions of the Central Area. Lieutenant Rosecrans performed all of his duties with loyalty, energy, and efficiency. His thorough knowledge of conditions existing in the area, his suggestions and advice regarding measures necessary to meet bandit movements were of great value and plans suggested by him produced excellent results. Lieutenant Rosecrans' responsibilities were such that, especially during periods of exceptional bandit activity, he was subject to call at all hours of the day and night. He was alert, cheerful, and ready for duty at all times. His tact in dealing with native officials and the Nicaraguan people did much to inspire confidence and good feeling toward the Guardia and gain their cooperation. Lieutenant Rosecrans' services were of the greatest assistance in the fulfillment of the mission of the Guardia of safeguarding life and property and the suppression of banditry in the Central Base."



1st Lt. Harold E. Rosecrans,
U.S.M.C.

2. The Commanding Officer's recommendation was forwarded to the Board of Awards in the Navy Department and that Board stated that your service merits high commendation and recommended that you be addressed a special letter by the Secretary of the Navy. It is a pleasure to comply with the Board's recommendation in your case.

3. The splendid qualities which you displayed while serving as Area Adjutant in the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua are in keeping with the best traditions of the Naval Service and merit and receive my high commendation.

4. A copy of this letter has been made a part of your military record.

THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

■ There is submitted herein brief statements of recent events of importance that are taking place in the Marine Corps Reserve.

All Reserve organizations have been furnished with the .22 calibre rifles for small bore practice, and an intensive drive has been started in all organizations to make the Marine Corps Reserve a crack shooting outfit. One battalion commander reports that all his men will finish and qualify with the .22 calibre before they go to camp this summer. Experiences in past years has ably demonstrated that the practice with the small bore rifle materially aids in teaching men to shoot well. To assist in improving the rifle and pistol marksmanship of the Marine Corps Reserve instructors from the enlisted personnel of the Corps have been assigned to the various Reserve organizations. The reports coming in show that these men are performing fine service. One battalion commander writes: "Sending down regulars to help us is one of the best things that has been done for the Reserve. I am using the first sergeant as personnel instructor and he really has the Reserve first sergeants and sergeant major on their toes. He is a hustler and is very much interested in his work. The private assigned who was a member of the Marine Corps Rifle Team is used as a rifle instructor and results are beginning to show in the improvement in the shooting. In his spare moments he is also the armorer and he has got all the equipment into much better shape. I expect Captain _____ in a few days and I have hope to have him take over the Battalion Schools which are now being well attended. We are preparing to have infantry weapon instruction on Thursday night, and a school on combat principles. On Sunday we practice those things taught on Thursday nights. Everything is working out fine and there is a very large attendance of officers and men at the classes." This is one example of what the Reserve organizations are doing. The Sixth Brigade is conducting very extensive courses of instruction for its officers and men, and a candidates' class for commission. During the fall, and up to date, they have sent weekly classes of officers, non-commissioned officers, and candidates on Saturday afternoons to Quantico for training in combat exercises.

The following enlisted men have been assigned to duty with the Reserve to instruct in rifle marksmanship. All of the men are expert shots and members of the Marine Corps Rifle Team.

Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade, Washington, D. C.—1st Sgt. Carl Wilck, U.S.M.C.; Sgt. Sterling P. Roberts, U.S.M.C.; Sgt. Kenneth E. Harker, U.S.M.C.

19th Reserve Marines, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Gy-Sgt. Joseph R. Tiete, U.S.M.C.; Sgt. William F. A. Trax, U.S.M.C.

3rd Bn., 19th Reserve Marines, Philadelphia, Pa.—Gy-Sgt. Stephen J. Zsiga, U.S.M.C.

1st Bn., 21st Reserve Marines (Artillery), Philadelphia, Pa.—Gy-Sgt. Stephens J. Zsiga, U.S.M.C.

1st Bn., 22nd Reserve Marines, New Orleans, La.—Pvt. Leonard E. Carlson, U.S.M.C.

24th Reserve Marines, Chicago, Ill.—Cpl. Louis E. Easley, U.S.M.C.

1st Bn., 25th Reserve Marines, Los Angeles, Calif.—Pvt. Franklin D. Marcom, U.S.M.C.

2nd Bn., 25th Reserve Marines, San Francisco, Calif.—Sgt. Sidney O. Patterson, U.S.M.C.

301st Reserve Company, Boston, Mass.—Sgt. William A. Easterling, U.S.M.C.

461st Reserve Company, Portland, Maine.—Gy-Sgt. Henry M. Bailey, U.S.M.C.

Up to date reports show that the following number of officers and enlisted men are taking correspondence courses from the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, Va.

Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade, Headquarters at Washington, D. C.—1 field officer, 41 company officers, and 76 enlisted men.

19th Reserve Marines, Headquarters at Brooklyn, New York.—1 field officer, 14 company officers, and 20 enlisted men.

1st Bn., 21st Reserve Marines (Artillery), Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.—1 field officer, 8 company officers, and 5 enlisted men.

3rd Bn., 19th Reserve Marines (Detached), Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.—1 field officer, 3 company officers, and 4 enlisted men.

24th Reserve Marines, Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.—2 field officers, 5 company officers, and 35 enlisted men.

1st Bn., 22nd Reserve Marines, Headquarters at New Orleans, La.—6 company officers, and 26 enlisted men.

1st Bn., 25th Reserve Marines, Headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif.—1 field officer, 5 company officers, and 20 enlisted men.

2nd Bn., 25th Reserve Marines, Headquarters at San Francisco, Calif.—2 company officers, and 11 enlisted men.

Navy Yard Guard Reserve Detachment, Headquarters

at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.—2 company officers.

Aviation Reserve Units.—9 company officers, and 8 enlisted men.

Officers of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve Not Attached to Organized Units (and enlisted).—1 field officer, 42 company officers, and 5 enlisted men.

Officers of the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve Not Attached to Active Units (and enlisted).—1 field officer, 49 company officers, and 8 enlisted men.

First Lieut. Edwin C. Ferguson, U.S.M.C., has been placed on duty with the 1st Bn., 21st Reserve Marines (Artillery), with Headquarters at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Captain George R. Rowan, U.S.M.C., who recently returned from duty with the Nicaraguan National Guard Detachment, has been placed on duty with the 1st Bn., 22nd Reserve Marines, New Orleans, La.

The following non-commissioned officers of the regular Marine Corps have been placed on duty with Reserve organizations:

Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade, Washington, D. C.—Sgt. Maj. Percy J. Dickerson, U.S.M.C.; Sgt. Elmer R. Wright, U.S.M.C.

19th Reserve Marines, Brooklyn, New York.—QM-Sgt. Ollie Bissett, U.S.M.C.; 1st Sgt. John A. McBee, U.S.M.C.

3rd Bn., 19th Reserve Marines, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.—1st Sgt. Frank Martz, U.S.M.C.

1st Bn., 21st Reserve Marines (Artillery), Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.—1st Sgt. Boyd B. Kindig, U.S.M.C.

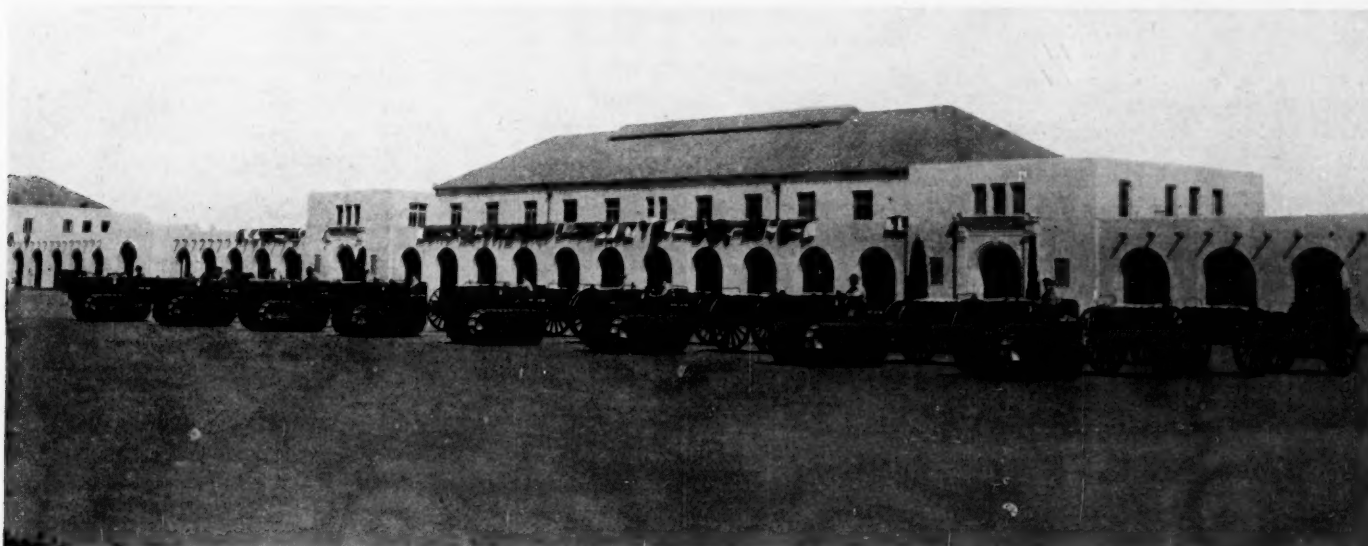
1st Bn., 22nd Reserve Marines, New Orleans, La.—1st Sgt. Wm. H. Woods, U.S.M.C.

24th Reserve Marines, Chicago, Ill.—Sgt. Richard Duncan, U.S.M.C.

1st Bn., 25th Reserve Marines, Los Angeles, Calif.—1st Sgt. Robert W. Teorey, U.S.M.C.

2nd Bn., 25th Reserve Marines, San Francisco, Calif.—1st Sgt. Charles Hennrich, U.S.M.C.

There are still several vacancies for captains and first lieutenants of the regular Marine Corps for assignment



First Separate Battery, U. S. Marines. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California. This battery of 75 mm. guns is shown with the new "Caterpillar Twenty" tractors, which are the most modern equipment of this type.

to duty with other Reserve organizations, in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Chicago, Illinois.

It is very likely that the 25th Reserve Marines on the Pacific coast will be assigned regular officers also. The 1st Battalion of this organization is located at Los Angeles, Calif., the 2nd Battalion at San Francisco, Calif., and the 3rd Battalion, authorized by the Major General Commandant under date of December 8, 1932, has its Headquarters at Seattle, Wash. Major William O. McKay, F.M.C.R., will command the 3rd Battalion.

Very shortly the 19th Reserve Marines will be reorgan-

ized with the companies of the Naval Militia of the State of New York being taken out of the 19th Regiment, as at present, and organized into a separate battalion to be known as the First Separate Reserve Marine Battalion (N. Y.), and the 19th Reserve Marines will have its first Battalion, with Headquarters at Boston, Mass., to be commanded by Major Harry C. Grafton, Jr., F.M.-C.R., and the 2nd Battalion, with Headquarters at Newark, N. J., to be commanded by Major Melvin L. Krulewitch, F.M.C.R., and the Regimental Headquarters are at Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Regimental Commander being Lieut. Col. J. F. Rorke, F.M.C.R.

Officers and Enlisted Men of the Marine Corps Reserve who are Members of the Marine Corps Association

Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade 458 Indiana Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. J. J. Staley, FMCR
Major H. L. Miller, FMCR
Major V. E. Stack, FMCR
Major L. H. Vandoren, FMCR
Capt. J. B. Berry, FMCR
Capt. F. R. Geraci, FMCR
Capt. M. J. Kelley, FMCR
Capt. T. J. Lockett, FMCR
Capt. C. G. Parker, Jr., FMCR
Capt. W. B. W. Stroup, FMCR
Capt. P. Sullivan, FMCR
Capt. C. Warner, FMCR
Capt. H. S. Wheeler, FMCR
Capt. R. I. Whyte, FMCR
1st Lt. T. L. Bartlett, FMCR
1st Lt. J. P. Collins, FMCR
1st Lt. G. F. Colburn, FMCR
1st Lt. F. J. Donohue, FMCR
1st Lt. D. L. Harris, FMCR
1st Lt. F. Howland, FMCR
1st Lt. C. B. Nerren, FMCR
1st Lt. Ned Morris, FMCR
1st Lt. J. E. O'Brien, FMCR
1st Lt. E. C. Parker, FMCR
2nd Lt. J. W. Augustine, FMCR
2nd Lt. R. E. Copes, Jr., FMCR
2nd Lt. B. Swope, FMCR
Lt. Comdr. Don S. Knowlton, (MC), USNR
Lieut. W. L. Schafer, (MC), USNR
Lieut. (jg) L. M. Lucas, (DC), USNR
Lieut. (jg) H. H. Strine, (MC), USNR
Sgt. Maj. O. C. Brown, FMCR
Q.M. Sgt. J. A. Hanschmann, FMCR
P.M. Sgt. R. R. Hill, FMCR
Cpl. J. F. Clardy, FMCR

Total: 31 Officers, 4 Enlisted Men.

19th Reserve Marines 4th Avenue at 53rd Street Brooklyn, New York

Lt. Col. J. F. Rorke, FMCR
Major M. L. Krulewitch, FMCR
Major G. W. Bettex, FMCR
Major H. C. Grafton, Jr., FMCR
Capt. M. K. Beyer, FMCR

Capt. W. P. Carey, FMCR
Capt. J. J. Christie, FMCR
Capt. J. J. Dolan, FMCR
Capt. E. F. Doyle, FMCR
Capt. O. Lessing, FMCR
Capt. P. K. Rockwell, FMCR
Capt. P. A. Sheely, FMCR
Capt. J. V. D. Young, FMCR
1st Lt. R. Ahern, FMCR
1st Lt. R. F. Davidson, FMCR
1st Lt. G. F. Doyle, FMCR
1st Lt. F. W. Lindlaw, FMCR
1st Lt. C. R. Long, FMCR
1st Lt. C. R. Mason, WMCR
2nd Lt. J. S. Barrett, FMCR
2nd Lt. M. B. Galbreath, FMCR
2nd Lt. L. J. Hoepfner, FMCR
2nd Lt. H. W. Houck, FMCR
2nd Lt. M. F. Kessenich, FMCR
1st Lt. W. C. Heath, FMCR
Gy Sgt. H. H. Searle, FMCR
Sgt. E. G. Anderson, FMCR
Private P. Ashler, FMCR

Total: 24 Officers, 4 Enlisted Men.

3rd Bn., 19th Reserve Marines Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Lt. J. L. Manasses, (MC) N.R.

1st Bn., 21st Reserve Marines (Artillery)
Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Capt. J. R. Knowlan, FMCR
1st Lt. E. E. Humphrey, FMCR

Total: 2 Officers.

1st Bn., 22nd Reserve Marines 829 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. J. W. Carlier, FMCR
1st Lt. E. G. Schultz, FMCR
2nd Lt. R. McCarthy, FMCR

Total: 3 Officers.

24th Reserve Marines 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Major C. L. Fordney, FMCR
Capt. W. E. Henchen, FMCR

1st Lt. J. E. Coleman, FMCR
2nd Lt. W. A. Churchill, FMCR
2nd Lt. B. Hagerman, FMCR
1st Sgt. J. A. Bevan, FMCR

Total: 5 Officers, 4 Enlisted.

Navy Yard Guard Reserve Detachment Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Capt. B. S. Barron, FMCR Eastern Reserve Area 1100 South Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. W. R. Coyle, VMCR
Major David Duncan, VMCR
Major C. A. Ketcham, FMCR
Major S. D. Sugar, VMCR
Capt. Thomas Carroll, VMCR
Capt. B. T. Fay, VMCR
Capt. Frank A. Mullen, FMCR
Capt. Gene Tunney, VMCR
Capt. S. E. Wilson, VMCR
Capt. Toad Wool, VMCR
1st Lt. A. M. Arnold, VMCR
1st Lt. D. C. O'Regan, VMCR
1st Lt. H. B. Wehrenbert, VMCR
1st Lt. C. S. Weiler, VMCR
2nd Lt. J. G. Kapowich, VMCR
2nd Lt. S. F. Pryor, VMCR
2nd Lt. E. S. Thompson, VMCR

Total: 17 Officers.

Western Reserve Area 100 Harrison Street San Francisco, Calif.

Major C. F. Byrd, VMCR
Major V. I. Morrison, VMCR
Capt. T. H. Hart, VMCR
1st Lt. R. W. Conroy, VMCR
1st Lt. K. P. Corson, VMCR
1st Lt. L. O. Gates, VMCR
1st Lt. R. E. Macfarlane, VMCR
1st Lt. Lewis M. Andrews, VMCR

Total: 8 Officers.

Central Reserve Area

608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Capt. R. H. Abeken, VMCR
Capt. A. H. Jenkins, VMCR
Capt. T. G. Letchworth, VMCR
Capt. W. J. Platten, VMCR
Capt. R. K. Ryland, VMCR
1st Lt. R. M. Hutchinson, VMCR
1st Lt. G. F. Malcolm, VMCR
1st Lt. A. E. Mead, VMCR
1st Lt. S. F. Potter, VMCR
2nd Lt. C. H. Baker, VMCR
2nd Lt. D. D. Flora, VMCR
2nd Lt. G. E. Matheny, VMCR
2nd Lt. K. E. Shepard, VMCR

Total: 13 Officers.

Southern Reserve Area

624 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. C. Penn, VMCR
1st Lt. Rex Saffer, VMCR
2nd Lt. J. A. Hill, VMCR

Total: 3 Officers.

Marine Corps Reserve Aviation

Major M. J. Maas, FMCR
Capt. S. A. McClellan, FMCR
Capt. C. J. Peters, FMCR
Capt. B. Reisweber, FMCR
1st Lt. Walter Amory, FMCR
1st Lt. R. C. Mangrum, FMCR
1st Lt. W. F. Marshall, FMCR

2nd Lt. J. G. Adams, FMCR
2nd Lt. J. E. Fretwell, FMCR
2nd Lt. R. M. Haynes, FMCR
2nd Lt. S. Ralston, FMCR
2nd Lt. Ferry Reynolds, FMCR
2nd Lt. Jos. Sailu, FMCR
2nd Lt. G. A. Sarles, FMCR
2nd Lt. K. E. Voelter, FMCR
2nd Lt. J. L. Winston, FMCR
2nd Lt. E. W. Wood, FMCR
Gy Sgt. J. L. Bealor, FMCR

Total: 17 Officers, 1 Enlisted Man.

Grand Total: 124 Officers.

10 Enlisted Men.

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NOTICE

IN the files of the Marine Corps Association at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps the following numbers of the Marine Corps Gazette are missing:

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

MARCH, 1917.

DECEMBER, 1916.

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The Association will be pleased to receive any of the above-mentioned numbers of the Gazette which members may have in their possession and desire to contribute to the Association to complete the files.

For the first of each of these numbers received the sum of \$5.00 will be paid.

Communications regarding this subject are requested by the Editor, Marine Corps Gazette, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

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